

COAL BOARD URGES ADOPTION OF CODE TO AVERT STRIKES

Union of Miners or Operators Must Never Be Stronger Than Union of States, It Rules

President Gets Summary of Conditions in Nation's Fields—Both Sides Criticized

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A summary of the conditions in American coal fields which have led to a condition of armistice, "liable to break down in trouble, resulting in riot, bloodshed and the destruction of property" is made in the United States Coal Commission's report submitted yesterday to the President.

The report contains a discussion of the causes which "from time to time induce strikes," followed by the proposal of seven fundamental rules for governing the industry, recommended to President Coolidge as the basis for a mining code.

These guarantee the mutual rights of unions and non-unions, so far as the public interest permits, advocate wages sufficient to maintain an American standard of living, and finally propose full publicity on all contract negotiations and the establishments of arbitration tribunals.

Strike Causes Cited
The commission finds that strikes have arisen largely from the following causes:

1. Disputes as to what are popularly known as the civil rights of American citizens.
2. Practical breach of these rights in the operation of the industry, even when they are theoretically acknowledged.
3. The inappropriate application to present conditions of principles enunciated under totally different economic conditions.
4. Attitudes of public opinion produced by ancient prejudice.
5. Lack of administration of the law, induced through fear, favor, affection, malice, hatred, or ill will.
6. Unwise, even though lawful, interference of strangers in local conditions.
7. The effect of universal suffrage upon law administration.

In the actualities of the industry, the commission finds, the "open-shop" mine is open only to non-union labor, and the mine organized by the United Mine Workers of America is closed to the non-union men. In spite of this, the report says:

The commission does not find, notwithstanding many unfortunate occurrences,

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF FOR JAPAN

Directors Order \$10,000 Food Supply Sent Immediately—More to Follow

Authorization for the purchase and immediate shipment of \$10,000 worth of supplies for relief in Japan was telegraphed to Seattle, Wash., today, by the Christian Science Board of Directors of Yokohama.

To get the prompt action so important at such a time the directors wired instructions to buy foodstuffs and obtain transportation and tomorrow one of the first individual relief cargoes from the United States will start from the Pacific Coast.

In this instance, as in other contributions to follow, there will be no overhead charges, the entire amount going directly for relief purposes, because the work of distribution will be under the supervision of the Christian Science Society of Yokohama.

This morning the Board of Directors received a telegram from Eugene Hunt, a prominent Christian Scientist of Seattle, Wash., stating that "the following supplies for Japanese relief are available for shipment within three days: 1500 cases of small size beans, 2500 cases of medium size and 2000 cases of large size; 10,000 pounds of California small white beans; and 300 cases of macaroni in 24 eight-ounce packages; 7000 cases of kippered herring and 5000 cases of pink salmon. Seattle clearance charges additional, but possibly will be waived. Ocean space will be donated if any part of the above is desired. Send fast wire."

In a wire authorizing Mr. Hunt to undertake the purchase of foodstuffs from the list submitted by him, the Board of Directors this morning said, "Further shipments expected to follow." This original purchase will amount to \$10,000, and permission is granted Mr. Hunt to draw on the account of The First Church of Christ, Second Boston, Mass., for the full amount spent.

Mr. Hunt is directed to ship directly to the Christian Science Society of Yokohama, which will handle the distribution in Japan. The selection of the food purchased is left entirely in the hands of Mr. Hunt and his assistants in Seattle, while the distribution of the supplies will be made entirely through Christian Science agencies.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—That the plea of the American Red Cross executive committee for the "utmost expedition" in sending relief supplies to Japan is meeting public response

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German Mark Reaches Vanishing Point



This is a reproduction of the German mark—the pride of a proud people: the loved of emperors and of slaves; the stuff of which, in other halcyon days, magnificent dreams were made. It was turned to industry, and industry flooded the world with toys and tools and locomotives. It was turned to war, and bayonets and helmets, hand-grenades and submarines were mobilized to do its bidding. It was turned to empire-building, and paths of steel cut a way across the desert; towns sprang up in the jungle; and great ships weighted the seven seas. Its factories and bayonets, its steel and steam highways, weaving dreams, wove a greater dream of conquest.

But there came an awakening. The dreams collapsed and the mark has passed on, and many there are to mourn its passing. For it is no more a thing of pride, but of paper bales. It is no longer the stuff of dreams, but of memories and museums. With 50,000,000 to the dollar, what once would have started a railroad now bids in vain for bread.

Another currency will arise above this paper ruin, and that dreams of a different kind may arise with it will be the hope of the world.

GERMAN CABINET CONSIDERING ISSUE OF RYE AND GOLD NOTES

Deputation of Industrialists and Agriculturists to Wait on Government—Currency Committee Has New Scheme

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Conditions here continue chaotic. The announcement by the German Government of the desperate expedient of seizing foreign securities has been received quietly, considering the revolutionary nature of its proposals. Opposition organs take exception to its more drastic provisions, especially those which suspend the German republic constitution in permitting letters to be opened in the post and the sanctity of the home to be violated in the search for securities, but even here comment upon the whole is moderate.

This is from no tenderness toward the Stresemann Government, but because nobody believes that much will come of the measure, which is only preliminary to the real question, which is that of introducing a stable currency. The Government's announcement on this subject is expected tomorrow. The Cabinet met again yesterday, and is today to receive deputations of industrialists and agriculturists.

Expenditures to Be Cut
Measures to be presented to the Reichstag are meanwhile being drafted to cut down expenditure in various directions. One, for example is to reduce the age of superannuation of government employees from 65 to 60. Another is temporarily to suspend the existing arrangement by which such employees receive their salaries three months in advance. The Government's necessity is proved by the issue this week by the Food Minister, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance of a notice authorizing payments for the new season's wheat in gold loan bonds, the fact being that the peasants will no longer accept the existing mark at any price. At a meeting of landowners and industrial representatives here on Saturday, finishing touches were given to a scheme which claims to be that of the Government. It is a compromise between the proposals put forward respectively by Carl Helfferich and Herr Krämer.

Bank to Issue Rye Notes
It provides for two private banks of note issue which would ultimately be amalgamated. The first bank would issue immediately what would be known as "rye notes," entitling the holder to a given measure of rye grain. These would be backed by a 5 per cent mortgage on all agricultural land and would be used to finance the present harvest. The second bank would come into operation about Christmas, and would issue gold notes based upon foreign exchange and gold. These would then replace the rye notes and would themselves become the permanent medium of exchange.

Another scheme is published with the authority of no less a body than the Currency Committee of the Federal Economic Council. This rejects the private banks of issue scheme altogether, and lays it down that the question of note issue belongs exclusively to the Reichsbank. It would, however, remodel the Reichsbank's administration, increase its capital and enlarge its powers.

It provides for the formation of a currency guarantee fund of the Reichsbank and the proceeds of the foreign securities confiscation. New notes would issue against this fund and would bear a fixed ratio to the existing paper marks, the further inflation of which would then be disingenuous. The committee states as a sound proposition that so long as the budget remains unbalanced, currency stabilization is impossible. The only remedy they propose, however, for this fundamental defect is that of appointing a commission to reduce expenditure. The committee indicates that it is the Ruhr where the pruning knife should primarily be employed.

The position is well described in

REPUBLIC OF RHINE HANGS ON THE RUHR

Passive Resistance Increases Separatist Chances—M. Poincaré Makes Fresh Gesture

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 10.—The news of the imminent cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley has reached here, followed by rumors of Germany's wish to enter into direct negotiations with France. What gives verisimilitude to the report that passive resistance may cease soon is the decision of the German Economic Council to control the expenditure on this policy, which it is admitted is more than the country can stand.

French official circles are inclined to consider this as a preliminary step to the stoppage of supplies. There is a confident belief that the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who is acting very cautiously, and is regarded by Raymond Poincaré as very intelligent, will shortly complete the evolution of his policy and give way on the point that passive resistance should continue if negotiations are started.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has the authority for saying that M. Poincaré will insist on the complete surrender of the forces, seen and unseen, which have prevented France and Belgium from obtaining the coal and coke they went into the Ruhr to seek.

Seizure of Manufactured Goods
Even if the policy of thwarting the occupation authorities should obtain a new lease of life, the French have other schemes for bringing Germany to heel. If they cannot obtain full effect they are resolved to make the occupation profitable, and to this end are determined to increase the seizures of manufactured goods.

The Krupp works have built up tremendous stocks since the closing of the Ruhr Valley stopped exports, and French and Belgian engineers are now making an inventory with the view of seizure. M. Poincaré's latest speeches have created the impression that the end of the Ruhr resistance is not far distant. His declaration that France does not object to an economic agreement with Germany on condition that it is preceded by satisfactory assurances that the reparations will be

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British Navy Going Dry According to Admiral

New York, Sept. 10
BRITAIN'S Navy is fast going dry, declared Rear Admiral J. A. Astor, retired English naval officer, on his arrival today on the Cameronia. Asserting that the temperance movement came from the officers themselves, he added: "When I first became an officer there was heavy drinking. Today it is quite different. For the last dinner I attended on one of His Majesty's ships, out of all the officers present who drank the King's toast, only two took port and the rest drank water. There is much less drinking among the sailors because of temperance pledges and educational work."

BULGARIA DENIES WARLIKE ACTIVITY

Allegations Made in Foreign Capital Dealt With by the Premier, Prof. Zankoff

By S. TONJOROFF
By Special Cable

SOFIA, Sept. 10.—The Premier, Prof. Alex. Zankoff, as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in the absence of Christo Kalfopolski at Geneva, has denied categorically several charges from Yugoslavian sources to the effect that Bulgaria was preparing to take an active part in the Greco-Italian controversy in aid of Italy. These charges include statements circulated in Belgrade that the Bulgarian Army was in the process of reorganization with numbers exceeding those provided by the Treaty of Neuilly; that Bulgaria was encouraging raids by armed bandits on Yugoslavian Macedonia; that Bulgaria had a secret alliance with Italy as an adjunct of Italy's activities in the Balkans.

Behind these charges, it was alleged, is the purpose to discredit Bulgaria before the League of Nations in case the question of guarantees for the rights of minorities is broached at Geneva. In any event, the Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that the question of minorities' rights would not be broached at Geneva by the Bulgarian delegation. The question, however, it was pointed out, might be brought up by Lord Robert Cecil or Prof. Gilbert Murray, in which case a move to protect the rights of minorities would receive the unqualified support of the Bulgarian delegation.

In addition to Mr. Zankoff's statement that Bulgaria would not press any question, or raise any point that would complicate the problem of Greece in its controversy with Italy, came the official statement today that Bulgaria has no treaty relations with any foreign power that would violate the Treaty of Neuilly in letter or in spirit, or which could complicate the situation either for Greece or Yugoslavia. Concerning the charge that in the event that Italy took action looking to the annexation of Adriatic points, there was an agreement between Italy and Bulgaria that the latter should seize Macedonia, the accusation of such a secret understanding was denounced as a malicious invention.

With equal energy the Bulgarian Foreign Office denied charges from French sources that the Zankoff Government was a mere tool of the reserve of officers, and that the departure of Mr. Zankoff from the Cabinet had been planned, the Premier to be succeeded by General Lazaroff, military commander of Sofia, as the agent of a campaign of revenge. Slovo, the official organ of the Government, declares that the charges from France against Bulgaria were untrue and designed to discredit it before the League of Nations on the eve of the possible discussion of the rights of the minorities in Macedonia and Thrace. Slovo points out that Bulgaria has no territorial interests whatever in either Macedonia or Thrace and that its only interest in either province is the granting of rights to the Bulgarian population there which will enable them to pursue their normal life.

ITALY AND GREECE ACCEPT DECISION OF ALLIED POWERS

War Clouds Disperse as Approval Is Given to Proposals of Council of Ambassadors

News of Possibility of Italy Annexing Fiume Is Confirmed in Latest Press Dispatches

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 10.—With the coming of this new week a greater calm has settled over Europe. Both Italy and Greece have accepted the decision of the Council of Ambassadors. The result is that the war clouds seem to be lifting. There is greater hopefulness both in official circles and among the men in the street than obtained here Saturday. Whether this is founded on actual developments remains to be seen. This as it may, however, neither the Italy-Greek conflict nor the Italy-Serbian dispute over Fiume can yet be regarded as definitely settled.

In the Italy-Greek case much depends on the interpretation of the "complete fulfillment" demanded of the Greek Government. It may be assumed, however, that Italy will now cease its military preparations in the Corfu archipelago. It is quite certain it will "sit tight" there until a full settlement of its demands is had. There is no one to drive it.

Press Changes Attitude

One of the most notable features of the latest developments in the Italy-Greek crisis is the attitude of the English press. When the Italian forces first landed at Corfu, the press here, without being friendly to Greece, was openly hostile to Italy. Italian sentiment quickly reacted and charged Great Britain with unfriendliness. For the moment Italy was being forced straight into the arms of France, whose diplomacy and press were quick to take advantage of this opportunity to bring Italy more strongly to its side, even at the expense of the traditional Anglo-Italian friendship.

By the middle of last week certain sections of the English press were beginning to see this. Today it is almost universally recognized and there is a decided tendency to look for reasons to excuse Signor Mussolini's action in dispatching his ultimatum to Athens and following it with the bombardment and seizure of Corfu. Even the Manchester Guardian says this morning:

It is unfair to Italy to pretend that it is an easy thing for a nation in a passion, a nation, too, that has just passed through a revolution, to give justice from an international court instead of satisfaction of its will. The world has not yet attained to such a standard of orderly conduct as to make such a refusal an outrage or a precedent. . . . and now that Italy has accepted international justice, we may congratulate her on the decision which will, we hope, put an end to all the differences between her and her friends.

Position Regarding Fiume
J. L. Garvin, writing in the Observer, blames the Government for the situation that arose last week. He declares:

The historical friendship between Britain and Italy—lately marred by faults on both sides, but not beyond mending—has received a blow from which it will take long to recover unless Whitehall shakens to an ordinary sense of proportion and reality.

The diplomatic basis of our new policy with regard to the Ruhr has been destroyed and Rome is bound to give moral support to Paris on the Ruhr question in return for support which Paris—as it was certain to do—had given to Rome on the Italy-Greek question.

The news that there was a possibility of Italy annexing Fiume on the expiration of the Italian ultimatum to Serbia on Sept. 15 is confirmed in press dispatches published here this morning. The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

Fear is expressed by diplomatic observers in Rome that the annexation of

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W. C. T. U. PREPARES TO PROVE UNION LABOR FAVORS DRY LAWS

National Convention Announces It Will Scrub Beer and Wine Plank of A. F. of L.—Statistics Ready

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10.—The beer and wine plank in the American Federation of Labor platform is due for a scrubbing at the hands of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in session here. The women desire to know how much influence was exerted for the plank by the bartenders' locals and the unions of men connected with the manufacture of saloon supplies. The Federation may declare itself wet, but Labor is expected by delegates here to vote dry.

Mrs. Laura Parks Miller of New York, chairman of the women in industry department of the organization, will lead the onslaught, and she and the women with her are prepared with quantities of statistics on the dry stand of women in Labor and the dry inclinations of individual groups of men making up the American Federation of Labor.

To Back Any Peace Project
Peace had an important place in the departmental conferences of the convention this morning. The women declared that any project tending toward peace, whether League of Nations, World Court, a law to outlaw war, or other plan, would have their support. The definite steps which they will take this year in attempting to crystallize public opinion for law to outlaw war are to advocate the teaching of history free from hate, the election of statesmen rather than politicians, the continuance of peace essay contests in the high schools, the distribution of peace literature and the inculcation of respect for the individuality of nations similar to that extended to individual persons.

"The nations are seeking a better way than war," declared Mrs. Effie Danforth McAfee of New York City, chairman of the peace department. "They will find it, but it will be through the individual citizen, and the power of prayer is the most potent factor in bringing it about."

Citizenship schools, courses of study for women at home and in small groups, and citizenship lectures in schools, colleges and churches, are some of the plans outlined in the citizenship conference this morning, at which Miss Anna Adams Gordon, national president, sounded the call to the ballot boxes in the name of law enforcement.

To Press Members of Congress
Dr. George T. Harding Jr., who was prominently mentioned with other medically inclined members of the late President Harding's family when the federal Administration's plan for a department of welfare and education was laid before the educators of the country this spring, headed the health department speakers, and urged an an-

Brazilian to Sit in Hague Tribunal

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, Successor to Ruy Barbosa, Receives 34 Out of 46 Votes at Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa of Brazil was elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, voting concurrently this morning. He succeeds the late Ruy Barbosa, also of Brazil. Forty-six countries voted, and Dr. Pessoa received 34 votes.

Ireland was unanimously elected to membership in the League by the Assembly today.

A warm greeting was extended to the Irish Free State in the name of the Assembly, and the Irish delegation was allowed to enter the hall. The applause at once broke, and amidst an impressive demonstration the Irish President, William T. Cosgrave, ascended the rostrum and began the salutary address. He spoke in his native tongue at the outset, but then changed to English within a few moments. He referred to Ireland as one of the oldest and also one of the youngest nations of the earth, which, after a long journey and many tribulations, has come into its own.

Ireland, he said, now looked forward to the cessation of all bitterness and hostility, and counted upon having no enemies. It looked forward to enjoy the fruits of liberty, but would devote itself to the reconstruction of the Nation.

The Assembly of the League currently is in session.

Brazilian to Sit in Hague Tribunal



From photograph by Western Newspaper Union
Dr. Epitacio Pessoa

INDIAN GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS CLEMENCY

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.—In the course of a long defense of its recent action in releasing hundreds of prisoners guilty of the recent Hindu-Muslim-Mahadon flag agitation in the Central Provinces, the Government alludes to the leading events of the last four months and its action in the maintenance of order as a full vindication of its respect for the law. The policy of the Government remains unchanged.

It insists on two things—one, submission to lawful authority and, second, no procession within the prohibited area of Nagpur without application for permission to the lawful authorities, and the due observance of the conditions imposed. It is hoped here that the Government's clemency will not be misinterpreted, but in certain extremist quarters there is a tendency to claim a victory for the swaraj. This, however, is possibly only a face-saving gesture.

LEGION BRIDGE MEMORIAL
DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 10 (AP)—Indorsement of a proposal to construct a \$20,000,000 tri-state bridge connecting Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, at the juncture of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers at Cairo, as a National Memorial to soldiers and sailors in the World War, will be asked of the fifth annual Illinois convention of the American Legion, which meets here Sept. 17 and 18, according to information received by Charles W. Schick. Indorsement will be asked by the Cairo post of the Legion.

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GOV. PINCHOT BEGINS CRUSADE AGAINST HARD COAL PROFITEER

Calls Upon President and Governors to Join in Fight for "Fair Price"—Succeeds as Mediator

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10 (Special)—Governor Gifford Pinchot, successful as a mediator in the anthracite strike situation, today began his crusade for "fair prices." Within a few hours after he had succeeded in getting the miners and operators to agree on a two-year contract, based on acceptance of the well known "Pinchot Four Points," and with resumption of mining assured in a few days, he appealed to President Coolidge for aid in his fight to protect the public from profiteers. He calls for federal and state action at once. He asks that coal-carrying railroads revise their rates.

The four points agreed to by both sides, on which the new contract will be based follow:

1. Ten per cent wage increase.
2. Inauguration of the eight-hour day.
3. Recognition of the union without the "check-off."
4. Recognition of the fundamentals of collective bargaining.

Governor Pinchot in his letter recommended a conference of governors of anthracite using states. The question of profit of wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, he pointed out, was a local one and should be treated as such. "Accordingly you will, I am sure, be glad to know that I am preparing to invite governors of these states to go into the matter with me," he wrote.

Tells of Settlement

Governor Pinchot reported in his letter on the settlement of the strike. He pointed out that the contract does not expire for two years, assuring a supply of anthracite for the next two winters, and added, "I am exceedingly glad to tell you that the mining of anthracite is likely to be resumed before the 20th of this month."

He called attention to the importance of protecting the public against any price increase. "You will realize as fully as I do the desirability of securing at the earliest possible moment whatever protection can be pro-

vided for the consumer against any undue and unnecessary increase in the cost of coal," he wrote.

All that remains now, the Governor points out, is the calling of a tri-district convention by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in Scranton, Pa., probably Monday, Sept. 17, which would mean the men will be back in the pits by Sept. 19.

Although the result of the negotiations was an achievement for Governor Pinchot, it represented a victory for the miners in more respects than one. Concessions were made by the operators that were never made before.

Vital Point Settled

The miners' big point was won in the rejection of the operators' proposal for arbitration. This would have made the recurrence of strikes in the industry impossible, but it would also have taken away from the miners their strike weapon. The miners came to Harrisburg expecting to have Governor Pinchot propose arbitration. When they learned he meant business, they were ready to open negotiations to break the deadlock. Arbitration, they said, would have been flatly rejected by them.

The situation with respect to day laborers, which formed the basis of the miners' principal objection to the proposal of Governor Pinchot for a flat 10 per cent increase, is to be taken care of by an investigation to be made by the conciliation board within a year. It will report on a wage scale fitting the conditions.

The operators in a statement after the agreement was reached said:

"The operators are relieved that a coal shortage has been averted. While they are still of the opinion that conditions do not justify increases with the public and that the principle of arbitration should be the basis of public protection, nevertheless they were unwilling to assume the responsibility of a protracted suspension in the face of the Governor's proposal."

COAL BOARD URGES ADOPTION OF CODE TO AVERT STRIKES

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rence, unlawful acts, and unwise statements that have been the ultimate object of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America to unionize all the mines by force if necessary. Upon the other hand, it does not find, regardless of unfortunate statements and unlawful conduct, that it is the fixed purpose of non-union operators to destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

Herrin Trouble Explained

The report summarizes the history of the Herrin trouble. After years of poor pay, it says, the union had brought peace and prosperity to the Herrin miners and the whole region was untroubled. During the 1922 strike, a single company attempted to operate on a nonunion basis. The commissioners find that this operator "was inviting mob violence and flouting with death," that there were "fatal omissions on the part of public officials," and that the trouble was not Communistic.

"Although the commission finds that the tragedy might have been prevented, it also finds that the union officials and the public officials never anticipated that it would happen," says the report.

The "storm of protest that swept through the public press of this country" after the outbreak condemning the "union, the union officials, and the public officials," in the opinion of the commission, "rendered the punishment of anybody impossible in that country." "It presented the common aspect of a stranger interfering in a family row." After it the community which entirely sympathized with union purposes rallied to what seemed to be an attack on the union itself.

The report tells of typical conditions in coal areas where isolation has put the entire control of mining villages in the hands of the operators. Leases of mining company houses to miners, which are frequently made contingent

on the employers' staying at work, are declared by the commission to be "ill-advised, obnoxious and inconsistent with the spirit of free local communities."

In the maze of prejudice and hatred engendered by past conflicts, the commission confesses itself unable, without cross-examination, to come at the truth of recent coal area troubles. In 1919, the United Mine Workers, it is known, began an extensive effort to organize the remaining unorganized fields of West Virginia. The system had been for operators to form a local for this unit to demand the check-off and the union-mine, following which in inevitable order came a strike, a house of miners from coal mines, a house of miners from coal mines, and bloodshed.

On the other side, the reports says the operators of non-union mines are determined never to enter into contractual relationship with the union. Entrenched in their mountain strongholds, with possession of the local government, the land and all the property, they stop the organizers at the mouth of the valley. Union members are discharged and blacklisted, and "yellow-dog" contracts, requiring men to agree not to have dealings with a union, are often required as a condition of employment.

The "mine guard" system by which the operators pay the sheriff's assistants has resulted in one of the deputies' "special duties being to keep a sharp lookout for union mine organizers, to devise ways and means for discouraging them from remaining longer than the next train." The operators own the whole mine valley in many West Virginia counties, it is pointed out, and do not deny that they order organizers to be ejected "so that a union organizer can do little more than ride on a train and look out of the window" in these areas.

Unionism in the Logan, Mingo and northeastern Kentucky fields, the report says, "is not largely the outgrowth of local sentiment, but is the result of a campaign of foreign organizers, which is so deeply resented by public officials and all other persons not engaged in mining that free travel, free speech and public assemblage have been practically abridged."

"The conditions now are those of an armistice which, unless peace can be secured by a better understanding, is liable to break down in trouble, resulting in riot, bloodshed and destruction of property," the report reads.

In fixing responsibility for destruction of life and property the equation of the people's viewpoint must be considered, the report says. The rights of unionism are held to be so valid in certain counties that the people, "however mistakenly, quite honestly believe they have the right to resist, even to the taking of life, the interference with the privileges of organized labor."

The report continues:

For years this irrepressible conflict between the undoubted right of a man to operate his property as he pleases in America and the undoubted right of men to organize for collective bargaining with reference to wages and working conditions has gone on. So obsessed with the eternal verity of its particular rights has each side been that the only solution has been the destruction by legislative enactment of the other fellow's right.

Each admits the principle in which the other believes, but each is quite satisfied that peace can only come by killing the other fellow's principle. There is a patriotic side to this question which is of more compelling force, in the mind of the commission, than even the economic one. A democracy that cannot settle peace with justice will sooner or later, be succeeded by a government that will settle peace regardless of justice.

Tracing all strikes and lock-outs to the conflict between these conflicting sets of rights, the commission finds

Bureau to Modernize Education in Alaska

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (Special)—The Bureau of Education will be brought "up-to-date" to meet the present needs of native Indians and Eskimos as a result of the trip of the late President Harding to Alaska. It was announced today by John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education. A wide field is offered for instruction in arts and crafts, for which they have a special talent. W. T. Lopp, superintendent, has been transferred from Seattle, Wash., to Anchorage, Alaska, where he will maintain direct supervision over Alaskan schools and over the reindeer service, which is under the Bureau of Education. A new plan will be devised for marketing the reindeer, which now number 300,000.

Each side must give way somewhat to the other. "Compulsory arbitration is not only impossible, but inadvisable," but voluntary arbitration is desirable and has been hindered because the union is too hardy for measuring the facts.

It is this yardstick, or code of mining rules, which the report presents in seven articles, which may be summarized as follows:

1. Contracts entered into in collective bargaining can not have the force of law, but they should be considered as binding by both parties.
2. The right of a man to work when, where and for whom he pleases must not be abridged.
3. Organizations for collective bargaining are lawful, but must not use coercion to enlist members.
4. The public welfare is the thing to which private interests, as exercised through corporate organizations, must yield a certain measure of the inherent right of the individual. A corporation must not forbid its employees from combining, while a union must not use other than peaceful argument to gain adherents.

Living Wage Asked

5. Wages sufficient to guarantee an American standard of living should be paid.

6. The general public has a right to demand of its government that it shall not freeze in the midst of an emergency the wages of the workers, the capital and labor invested in this industry shall of its own volition adopt methods that will furnish to the public the coal needed, when needed, at the lowest possible price. The industry itself will furnish the supply by either the army or the penitentiary.

7. While negotiations are pending looking to the settlement of the strike, the date thereof, the President should appoint some disinterested person to make a report upon these facts and principles to the public. He should know whether the operator is receiving a reasonable return upon his investment, the wage earner a living wage, and the public a standard, and if not, who is to blame.

8. When contracts have once been voluntarily entered into, the enforcement thereof should not be left to strikes or lock-outs. The industry itself should provide boards of arbitration—local and appellate—to speedily dispose of these cases in accordance with the terms of the contract and the principles herein set out.

Conclusion the Commission Says

Notwithstanding the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the so-called "yellow dog" contract is legal, the commission is of the opinion that it is a source of economic irritation. The right of a man to work, to charge for disloyalty, dishonesty and incompetence, or other unlawful conduct, should not be abridged, but he should not be permitted to blacklist a discharged laborer for any other reason than disloyalty, dishonesty, or unlawful conduct.

Publicity Policy Urged

Regardless of what the law has been in the past, it is the opinion of the commission that the Congress of the United States must compel full publicity from both operators and United Mine Workers upon the subject of publicity furnished by some governmental agency.

It cannot too strongly condemn the custom of permitting either operators or miners to furnish more than the facts, or other public officials not paid out of the public treasury.

The commission condemns equally that lax local government, which has seemed to render it necessary for the owner of property to police it at his own expense and, in the event of strikes, to employ private guards, who are frequently better gunmen than they are laborers.

If neither the patriotic, private conscience, nor business common sense of the industry shall lead all persons engaged in it not only to observe the law but to help enforce the law; and if state and local authorities shall be impotent in prosecuting and convicting violations thereof, then it is the solemn duty of the Congress of the United States to assume jurisdiction over these American rights, bringing the full power of the Union to their preservation by the prosecution and conviction of all persons, whether high or low, who shall dare to violate them.

The legislative, judicial and executive branches of this Government must not permit a union of operators, a union of miners, nor a union of both to become greater than the union of the States.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Laura F. Benson, Piqua, O.
Mrs. M. T. Kuzler, Mobile, Ala.
Hessie F. House, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. Alice H. Orr, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. Minnie A. Dorr, Honolulu, T. H.
Eleanor M. Bruen, London, Eng.
Lilke Golovitch, San Francisco, Cal.
Ethel E. Slater, Chicago, Ill.
Allan Lee, New York City.
Helen Albert, Berkeley, Cal.

American visitors registered at the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor Saturday follow:

John J. Flinn, Evanston, Ill.

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BOSTON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF FOR JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

is indicated by the fact that the \$500,000 drive, not a week old, this morning passed the \$4,000,000 mark. The Washington division, under the chairmanship of Elbert H. Gary, leads with \$2,439,000 subscribed to the fund. No time is being lost in transforming cash contributions into relief supplies. The executive committee to date authorized additional purchases of food and clothing, which amounted almost to the total contributions made so far. The third cargo vessel carrying supplies sailed today, and five more are loading at top speed.

Emergency Need

It is not to be inferred that the human need is any less because the economic loss is less than at first believed. It was pointed out in a joint statement by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and member of the Executive Committee, and John Barton Payne, national chairman of the Red Cross. The problem of American charity, it was declared, is to provide in the shortest possible time food and clothing and material for temporary shelter.

"The need before us is an emergency need," the statement asserts. "For our aid to be of the most effective character, we must have American resources placed at our disposal during the current emergency. We sincerely hope the campaign will go ahead with the utmost vigor. The receipts from the fund effort to date are indicated at about \$3,500,000. The obligations we have already undertaken in supplies and money exceed this sum. Eight cargoes, the third of which will sail tomorrow and the other five of which are loading, have been purchased."

Quotas Exceeded

"Some portions of the United States have found it possible to exceed the quotas assigned them. It is sincerely hoped that the executives of the Red Cross that these will continue their efforts unabated and that all districts will exceed generously the minimum quota set."

"The amount of the contribution we can make, the supplies and support we can mobilize within the next 10 days, are not only the mark of American generosity, but have a direct quotient of human suffering mitigated and human life saved."

Red Cross officials expressed gratification at the action of the co-shippers, who are contributing much needed cargo space for Red Cross supplies. The President Jackson, which sails from Seattle on Tuesday, will carry supplies worth \$300,000 in 200 tons of cargo space donated to the American Red Cross.

Manchu Emperor Generous

(Continued from Page 1)

PEKING, Sept. 10.—The young Manchu Emperor has given \$100,000 cash and imperial treasures valued at \$200,000 to the Japanese Minister for relief work. A pearl headress is included which was used by the late Empress Dowager.

The Japanese Minister issued a statement expressing profound thanks for the gift. The gift, he said, was a demonstration of the Japanese people's sympathy for the Chinese people, and that the Japanese people are practically untouched and the manufacturing districts only partially destroyed, and that therefore Japan should recover soon. He called on the Japanese not to be disheartened, but to determine to show the world an example of courage.

Boston Fund Totals \$188,422.75

Total subscriptions for the Japanese Earthquake Relief Fund collected by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter American Red Cross to noon today amount to \$188,422.75. The street collection of the Salvation Army Saturday amounted to \$123.50. Today is the last day the Salvation Army workers will be on the street.

Red Cross donations from the entire division of New England to this morning are reported by the divisional director as \$300,000. Fall River has already met its quota of \$5000 and Berkshire County, Massachusetts, has telegraphed to divisional headquarters that it expects to double its allotted quota of \$6000.

MODERN RIDERS BREAK PONY EXPRESS RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The revived pony express, epic reminder of the old express of the '60s, ended its trip from St. Joseph, Mo., late yesterday, when Will Tevis, San Francisco poloist, rode into Tanforan racetrack here. Mr. Tevis had carried the mail from the California state line. He was greeted by a cheering throng.

It was announced that the 1923 express had beaten the time of the old pony express by approximately 42 hours.

The 75 couriers who participated in the ride covered a total of 2180 miles at an average speed of 13 1/2 miles per hour.

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CHINA FORMULATES RAIL GUARDS PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Bandit Information to Be Gathered and Guards Concentrated at Danger Points

(Continued from Page 1)

By Special Cable

PEKING, Sept. 10.—In an exclusive statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor concerning China's efforts to suppress banditry, Sun Tzu-yu, Vice-Minister of Communications and head of the new railway protection bureau, said:

After careful consideration of all the proposed plans, the Government has decided, in connection with the new railway protection bureau, that chief emphasis will be put on the gathering of information as to the whereabouts and the movements of bandits, and the concentration of well-trained and equipped guards at danger points.

The provincial troops, not the railway guards, are responsible for the suppression of bandits.

With adequate information, the guards, co-operating with the provincial forces, can protect the lines adequately. The railway guards' training camps will be established in Peking soon.

Special attention will be given to keeping the guards mobile and concentrating them where the information service indicates possible danger.

The Vice-Minister of Communications is nominal head of the bureau, the real control of the guards being given to the general Wang Ken (a West Point graduate and recently highly successful chief of police of Harbin). The present plan is General Wang Ken's proposal, after a detailed discussion with many Chinese foreign and military experts.

The diplomatic corps' attitude is still uncertain.

BOSTON REQUESTS AIR MAIL SERVICE

Officials Say New Airdrome Justifies Petition

With Boston's new airdrome at Jeffries Point tried and dedicated, the next step in putting Boston on the air mail is the establishment of an air mail station here. A reply to the request that Boston be considered in the plans for extending the air mail service is awaited. Mayor James M. Curley's letter to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, written while squadrons of airplanes were dropping over the city Saturday, urged that Boston, with one of the finest air ports in the country, be placed on the route of the air mail service. Howard Conoley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is co-operating with the Mayor in this effort to get mail airplanes to come to Boston.

Thousands, who had not attended the official opening ceremonies Saturday, flocked to East Boston yesterday to inspect the different types of airplanes. The Boston Light handicap, won by Lieutenant Davis, who piloted the No. 2, was a distance of 24 miles, 75 miles, the course being triangular from the airport to Squantum and Boston Light. The winner's flying time was 10 minutes and 32 seconds. In 1916, when Grahame-White flew practically the same course, it took him more than three times as long.

The four-city race was the big event of the day. Lieut. James Hutchinson covered the course, which was from the airport to Nashua, N. H., to Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R. I., and return to Boston in 1 hour, 24 minutes and 30 seconds, and won the race.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Reports

Boston and vicinity: Fresh northwest winds, and fair weather.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight moderate northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the north and middle Atlantic states generally fair but with probability of local showers latter part; moderate temperature.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	60	Kansas City	62
Atlantic City	64	Memphis	64
Boston	64	Montreal	64
Buffalo	64	Nantucket	64
Chicago	64	New York	64
Charlotte	64	Portland, Me.	62
Denver	64	Portland, Ore.	62
Des Moines	64	San Francisco	64
Eastport	64	St. Louis	64
Galveston	64	St. Paul	64
Hatteras	64	Washington	64
Helena	64		
Jacksonville	64		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:59 p. m. Tuesday 12:25 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

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Poland Endangering Treaty, Says Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

THE Soviet Government has intimated to Poland that its refusal to recognize the alliance of Soviet state republics is endangering the Russo-Polish treaty.

(Continued from Page 1)

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—The Russian Government has intimated to Poland that its refusal to recognize the alliance of Soviet state republics is endangering the Russo-Polish treaty.

ITALY AND GREECE ACCEPT DECISION OF ALLIED POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Flume by Italy is in contemplation and it is asserted that Italian military preparations far exceed the requirements of a mere temporary occupation of Corfu. Curiously enough an attack in the Balkans is expected by Serbia about the middle of the month.

Sea Communication Restored

CORFU, Sept. 10 (AP)—Maritime communication between Greece and Italy was re-established yesterday with the arrival here of the Greek steamer Atroditos. Regular service between Corfu and the mainland will be maintained, as well as the usual sailings to and from this port and Brindisi, Italy.

The occupation caught a number of American tourists in Corfu, and these are most anxious to start their homeward journey.

Italy Firm Against League

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME, Sept. 10.—A decisive step has been taken toward a settlement of the Italo-Greek dispute. Benito Mussolini has already announced his willingness to accept entirely the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, especially as most of Italy's demands in the ultimatum to Greece are contained there. Italy will consider its dispute with Greece completely settled "only after Greece has carried out fully all the sanctions ordered by the Council of Ambassadors."

Further, Signor Mussolini instructed the Italian ambassador, Baron Averano, to inform the Council of Ambassadors that Italy would order the evacuation of Corfu and adjacent islands immediately after Greece fulfills all the sanctions ordered by the Council.

The Rome papers claim a great diplomatic victory for Italy, pointing out how Italy's influence in the Balkans has been greatly increased by its strong action toward Greece. The Italian press still continues its attacks against England and its campaign for the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations, even if the present difficulties at Geneva are overcome. In official quarters it is believed that as the League must come to a decision, this will not be favorable to Italy.

The League may be asked to intervene shortly in the dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Flume, but it is expected Italy will again strongly oppose action by the League, as Signor Mussolini has decided to adopt the same energetic attitude toward Yugoslavia as toward Greece.

SAN DIEGO SHRINE CAMP

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Shriners of San Diego and Imperial valley are making plans to erect a permanent camp at a point in the Laguna mountains overlooking the Imperial valley, desert and mountains to the east. A clubhouse is one of the first units planned.

SWISS SCRIBES VISIT

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Several Swiss journalists, guests of E. W. Hearty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are to inspect the Dominion of Canada and see for themselves the advantages this country offers to Swiss immigrants.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	60	Kansas City	62
Atlantic City	64	Memphis	64
Boston	64	Montreal	64
Buffalo	64	Nantucket	64
Chicago	64	New York	64
Charlotte	64	Portland, Me.	62
Denver	64	Portland, Ore.	62
Des Moines	64	San Francisco	64
Eastport	64	St. Louis	64
Galveston	64	St. Paul	64
Hatteras	64	Washington	64
Helena	64		
Jacksonville	64		

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Monday 11:59 p. m. Tuesday 12:25 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist

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MAIL

NEGRO TREK FROM GEORGIA LAID TO ECONOMIC SITUATION

Atlanta City Club Report Says Migration Northward Will
Continue Until Industrial Labor Market Is Glutted

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10. (Special)—Negro migration from south to north is attributed to an economic situation "which can only be changed by altering the conditions," in a report of the investigating committee of the City Club of Atlanta. The report, signed by Joel Hunter, chairman, also says that emigration "will continue until the industrial labor market becomes glutted and then it will gradually diminish." The full text follows:

The committee on Negro migration of the City Club of Atlanta finds itself confronted with a difficult task when it attempts to review thoroughly the multitude of ideas, phases, angles and explanations that the committee has had presented to it. The social relations of two races occupying a territory in which each covers one-half of the United States, and those relations affected by all sorts of climatic conditions, inherited sympathies and acquired prejudices, add to the bewildering array of thoughts and suggestions which the committee has endeavored to consider with such care as each individual subject seemed to demand.

It approaches this subject with the idea of eliminating the details and endeavors to find the causes which have brought about the visible effects and point out the means of arresting this movement if it be concluded that such is desirable. In submitting its report the committee approaches the subject, first, in the spirit of divesting itself of the prejudices for which the subject is notorious. It boldly admits the existence of certain inequalities about which in the past the question has been begged overmuch, but with equal vigor it proposes to disclose surrounding and accompanying facts and circumstances that perhaps are not as well understood over the entire country as they are in the southern states.

Two Distinct Phases

Then, with an honest acknowledgment of such conditions, the committee proceeds to the elimination of all sentiment and especially emphasizing the sociological background and the economic conditions, the committee submits its report.

Two distinct phases are at once apparent as we begin the consideration of this subject. The immediate phase concerns the Negro migration from agriculture to the tremendous wave of migration now sweeping over the south, while the permanent phase deals with the far-reaching results of the migration over a period of years.

We are dealing with the question from a Georgia viewpoint, and shall discuss the second or permanent phase, which in some degree embraces the first phase. In arriving at our conclusions, we have been influenced solely by the facts as we found them—gathered from thoroughly reliable sources and representative of the views of both farmer and city man, white and Negro.

The migration of the Negro is in no sense a sectional issue; it affects directly every community in the Nation and it can be fairly considered only as a national movement with whatever of good or ill it forebodes. It is not a problem of the last three or four years. It had its beginning shortly after the Civil War and for 60 years the normal volume of the tide was about 10,000 per year. During the labor shortage resulting from the war, the tide increased sharply, and with the return of Negro troops from France, many of whom stopped in the north on their way home, the present wave assumed even larger proportions. It remained for the drastic immigration law to bring about the labor vacuum in the larger industrial centers of the north and east to turn the exodus into a veritable tidal wave.

Georgia Figures Tell Story

The 1920 census gives Georgia approximately 1,250,000 Negroes, of whom probably not less than 500,000 were engaged in some sort of labor. It is conservatively estimated that over 50,000 have left Georgia since Jan. 1, 1923, and the number will reach 100,000 before the year is out. Add to this another 100,000 for 1921 and 1922, and we find the available Negro labor supply has been reduced two-fifths. The following figures complete the picture:

1920—No. farms in Georgia	310,700
1920—No. Negro tenant farms	114,000
1922—No. farms desiring tenants	14,424
1922—No. plowless land	25,324
1922—Labor shortage on farms	71,000

In 48 per cent of the counties the exodus is increasing; in 11 per cent it is unchanged and in 41 per cent the exodus is falling off. No figures are available for industrial or for home servants, though they have both been materially affected. It is estimated that the money loss to Georgia agriculture will amount to \$25,000,000 for 1923.

Migration is a symptom of a fundamental economic and sociological law. An industrial vacuum has drawn into itself the surplus of labor, partially employed labor, and the rate of pay far in excess of the normal rate paid such labor under previous conditions. There have been and are many contributing minor "causes," but they but intensify the economic answer.

Local Causes Cited

The industrial vacuum is too well known to require further discussion, but the "pull" deserves special consideration. For years there has been a strong movement from rural to urban communities, due to the more comfortable and convenient living conditions and the better educational facilities. The facts indicate clearly that white Georgia farmers are trekking to the larger centers in ever-increasing numbers, which impels us to study the basic conditions of Georgia rural life, even more broadly than for a solution of Negro migration alone.

As recently set down by Bishop J. O. Miller (Negro), after a conference of Negroes from every section of the State, and substantiated by informed white citizens, the industrial vacuum found a maximum of labor in the south at just the moment when there were few, if any, attractions to counteract the economic pull, and that the local causes which are impelling the Negro are as follows:

- (a) Low wages for farm labor.
- (b) Poor housing conditions.
- (c) Bad working conditions on farms managed by overseers.
- (d) Lack of educational facilities.
- (e) Inequality in law enforcement.

But these "causes" are symptoms only of actual conditions which are basic. The boll weevil, low priced cotton, bad roads, unsound credit facilities, un-

a change in the immigration law. The migration will continue at its present rate until the industrial labor market becomes glutted and then it will gradually diminish. In other words, it is an absolute economic situation which can only be changed by altering the conditions, both primary and secondary, which brought about the functioning of the economic law.

In presenting this report the committee wishes to point out that the conclusions reached herein are but the natural deductions arising from the facts and conditions as the committee sees them.

Our study forces us to a question, and a conclusion which are of vital importance to the welfare of Georgia: First—Whether the tenant system of farming is very largely responsible for the volume of Negro migration from Georgia, and whether it conduces to the very unsatisfactory agricultural conditions which obtain generally throughout the state.

Second—That the antiquated tax system now in force in the state, aggravates both the agricultural and the industrial conditions which makes it possible for the labor vacuum in the industrial centers to break down the economic structure of this section.

Your committee therefore urges the importance of careful consideration of these matters by special committees, to the end that the City Club may perform its full duty in the premises.

REPUBLIC OF RHINE HANGS ON THE RUHR

(Continued from Page 1)

paid, is wholly approved. The French Premier has struck a new note which indicates that he has changed his mind on the question of security.

Change of Front

Hitherto he has argued that it would be too dangerous to discuss the question of securities after reparations had been paid, but now he has linked this matter with the payments. There is reason for believing that the separatist movement in the Rhineland has led to this orientation of thought. This movement, ridiculed by the Germans, is gaining ground and the French official view, which is shared by Englishmen in the British zone of occupation who know the position, is that the longer passive resistance lasts the better will be the chances of a Rhineland republic being launched.

There is a great deal of misconception, particularly in England as to the results of the Ruhr occupation. It can be stated on authority that the French are easily paying expenses, though they have not obtained the coal they expected. The Ruhr and Rhineland railways operated by Franco-Belgians are now carrying 115,000 passengers a day and of these 100,000 are Germans.

Increase in Freight Traffic

Freight traffic is increasing daily, and the present working of the lines proves conclusively to the French that if they had the staff, they could run them cheaper than the Germans did. Passive resistance has entirely broken down as far as railway traveling is concerned, though the German local authorities are still disinclined to use the railways for food transport. If this policy, which has led to Germany's deplorable plight, ceases and the Ruhr is opened to traffic, there is much curiosity here as to what England will do. France and Belgium are acting for the reparations account in the Ruhr, though the latter have been violently criticized in England for being violent in the situation and it is anticipated that a way will be found for composing the existing differences on the reparations question.

The condition of Europe calls for allied unity. No uplifting movements can hope to succeed until an agreement has been reached as to what has to be done with Germany. It is agreed that a great nation like Germany must take its share in the settlement of Europe, but that before its co-operation is solicited there must be a unanimous policy as to how it has to meet its obligations. As always, France expresses its readiness to talk. It is for Great Britain to say the word, and the sanest thinkers here hope that after he has finished his stay at Aix-les-Bains, the British Premier, whom the French do not believe was responsible for the note which served to accentuate the differences between England and France, will seize the opportunity of discussing the question, which brooks no delay if the break-up of Germany is to be averted.

PORTLAND VOTES ON CHARTER

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Portland voters are deciding today whether they wish to charter their municipal government. One of the charters voted upon calls for a city manager; the others for a mayor and aldermen.

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Justice Stationery Co.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ELECTS NEW MEMBER OF WORLD COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

tailed its meeting as a special mark of feeling for the bereavement of Japan.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—Vindication for the League of Nations and the policy toward the Corfu complication advocated by its staunchest champions in the Council and the Assembly is seen here in the prompt action of the conference of Ambassadors and the way in which their demands on Greece correspond with the terms in the second part of the proposals of the Spanish delegate to the Council the other day which, although not formally adopted on account of the objections of Signor Salandra, were nevertheless communicated to the ambassadors for their information, along with other items in the minutes of the meeting, due to the insistence of Lord Robert Cecil.

It is considered that the Council is entitled to a preponderance of credit for these results, which are held to indicate that the end of the critical stage is near. There is also, of course, satisfaction in this of the evidence of harmony between the Council and the Assembly. Many delegates feel that when the Greek Government accepts the proposals, Corfu should be

TEACHER-TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE OPEN

Large Enrollment Expected—
Examinations Today

Teacher-training institutions conducted by the Massachusetts State Department of Education open for the year today with entrance examinations which will be continued tomorrow. The regular sessions begin Wednesday. Enrollment is expected to be the heaviest on record. Degree-carrying courses are believed to be largely responsible for this. Added to this are the larger salaries, the increased dignity of the position, better teaching conditions and growing interest in education.

Bridgewater, Worcester, Framingham and the Massachusetts Normal Art School in Boston are the degree-giving institutions, awarding the degree of Bachelor of Science in education to students completing the four-year course fitting them for positions as supervisors and teachers in high schools.

Bridgewater and Worcester give the general academic courses; Framingham specializes in household arts, Salem in commercial subjects, and the Normal Art in art. Bridgewater, Fitchburg and Salem give three-year courses for which a diploma is awarded, preparing for service in junior high schools. Bridgewater and Worcester also give special courses in kindergarten training and Lowell gives a special course in music, each fitting students for teaching and supervising positions. These and all the other normal schools give the regular two-year courses in training for teaching positions in the elementary schools.

GREECE BUYS GRAIN FROM BOSTON FIRM

An order for 750,000 bushels of grain has been placed by the Greek Government with C. F. and G. W. Eddy, Inc., Boston grain merchants. It was learned today. The shipment was equivalent to 21,000 tons and is the first order from Greece for government account to be placed through Boston since early last spring.

The grain will be shipped from Montreal, the first load going out in the steamer Penrhos, which is due at Montreal on Saturday. The vessel will load for Piræus.

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Liberty News Co., J. L. Flannery
Justice Stationery Co.

evacuated without extensive delay. However, it is realized that nothing yet has been really settled and that the Italian Government has proclaimed its determination to remain in possession until the inquiry is finished, the responsibility determined and complete reparation made, all of which might take a considerable time.

The challenge to the League's competence still remains as somewhat of an open question. If the Italian-Greek dispute is satisfactorily disposed of it might not be worth the League's while to pursue this controversy; and yet, even as things seem to be going there remains unqualified disapproval of the repudiation by the Mussolini Government of the express terms of the covenant and some anxiety lest an unfavorable precedent may be established if the matter is allowed to drop.

On Saturday the second commission deliberated further, though inconclusively, on the creation of a permanent health bureau, with a permanent health officer or surgeon-general, a permanent committee and regular departmental quarters and secretariat. The fifth commission passed resolutions advocating the employment of women on police force units charged with the surveillance of legalized vice.

BOARD PREPARES FOR JURY SURVEY

Public Hearings Begin Tuesday
at the State House

Appointed by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, and E. Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Commission on Jury Service, provided under Chapter 53 of the special acts and resolves of 1923 of the Legislature, will begin at once the study of the jury system of the Commonwealth and how, if possible, the jury may be made more effective as a part of the machinery of justice.

Because of the fact that never has public interest in this State in the jury system been more active and intense than at present, the commission has decided to hold a series of public hearings where the problems arising from the system and its abuses will be brought to the attention of as many people personally as possible. The series of public hearings on the jury system is to be held in the State House in Room 222, where representatives of the various bar associations of the State have been invited to attend and participate. The first hearing will be tomorrow at 10 a. m.

UNITARIANS PLAN TO DISCUSS PEACE

Many Issues to Come Before
New Haven Conference

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10. (Special)—World peace, the relation of the church to the international situation, prohibition, Americanization, the labor movement, and other social problems are among the topics to be discussed at the thirtieth General Unitarian Conference, which will be held here Sept. 11 to 16. The call for the meeting was issued by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and president of the conference.

Speakers will include George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General

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of the United States; Paul M. Warburg, member of the United States section of the International High Commission; James R. McDonald, secretary of the Foreign Policy Association; Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School; Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College; Don Carlos Seitz, business manager of the New York World; the Rev. William H. Drummond, London, secretary of the International Council of Free Christians, and Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation.

The conference will be held in conjunction with the annual chapter convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League and the Minister's Institute sponsored by the league. Changes in church policy to effect a more centralized administration and the revision of the order of worship will be considered during the meeting.

A committee report from the Laymen's League to the conference which is expected to arouse discussion is the request from the committee on recruiting the ministry for less theology and more psychology, sociology, economics and world history in the training of prospective Unitarian ministers. An advance copy of the report received by conference authorities declares that most of the things clergymen learn in theological schools "go into the discard as soon as they become actively engaged in their work." All sessions of the conference will be held in the buildings of Yale University. More than 700 registrations already have been received.

ESMOND MILLS TO BUILD

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Esmond Mills Company, through its holding company, Clarence Whitman & Son of New York, will begin soon an extensive building program to enhance the position of the community as a model mill village, has been made. In addition to increasing the present number of mill units, in which between 95 and 100 new Jacquard looms will be installed, more brick tenements are to be erected in a plan which involves the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is said already the company has supplied buildings for library, cinema productions, public auditorium and restaurant.

DAHLIA SHOW PRIZES AWARDED

"Extraordinary merit and artistic arrangement" of the richly-hued dahlias that banked the platform in the lecture hall of Horticultural Hall at a dahlia exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Dahlia Society of New England won a special prize today for L. L. Brantvoort. The display was the feature of the entire exhibition. A bronze medal went to Henry R. Comley for a basket of dahlias, and first prize to E. N. Gerould for the largest and best collection of named varieties of dahlias. Bay State Nurseries received first prize for a collection of hardy herbaceous flowers. An honorable mention went to Walter Hunnewell for a display of delphiniums.

PROVIDENCE HARBOR CHANNEL
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10. (Special)—Actual work of dredging a four-foot channel in Providence harbor, to connect it with the ship channel through Narragansett Bay to the ocean, will begin this week. The contract requires the dredging of 1,000,000 cubic feet of harbor bottom. It will permit a width of 400 feet.

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MOTORISTS PLAN GASOLINE INQUIRY

Price Questions to Be Considered
at Conference to Be Held
September 18

Gasoline prices will be considered and support probably given to investigations of the oil industry at the conference on motor vehicle laws to be held Tuesday, Sept. 18, at the Hotel Lenox.

"The price of gasoline is one of the most important questions confronting the motorist and the automobile industry," said an official of the Massachusetts Motorists' Association, which is participating in the conference, "and it will undoubtedly be discussed. We shall also take some action on the matter of the state gasoline tax."

"Good, constructive motor vehicle laws" is set forth as the object of the conference by the arrangements committee, Chester I. Campbell, Day Baker and James J. Scully. Revision of motor fees, a new method of automobile registration, compulsory motor vehicle insurance, plans for co-operation with state officers and the Legislature, the relations between motor transportation and the railroads, are among the subjects for discussion.

The idea of the conference was first conceived by the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee, which is made up of motor vehicle accessory and rubber manufacturers and dealers in the United States. Its aim is to "find sensible solutions for handling the important matters that concern the motor vehicle industries and the users of highways."

Among the organizations invited to take part in the conference are the National Automobile Dealers' Association, the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association, the American Automobile Dealers' Association, the Automobile Legal Association, the Massachusetts Automobile Club and automobile clubs of Springfield, Worcester, Taunton and Lawrence.

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GRAND PRIX IS WON BY SALAMANO

Italy Captures First and Second in Automobile Classic Competing Against Three Nations

in Automobile Classic Competing Against Three Nations

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 10.—Competition for the European Grand Prix over the Monza circuit took place this morning in the presence of a huge crowd. Before giving the signal as starter, Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, traveled over the entire circuit, driving his own car.

Four nations competed, namely: the

United States with three cars, Italy with six, France with five, and Germany with three. Italy won the race when Salamano covered the 800 kilometers in 5h. 27m. 38s., an average speed of 146 kilometers per hour. Nazaro of Italy followed, covering the course in 5h. 53m. 2s. Murphy of the United States was third in 5h. 32m. 51s.

The Milan meeting constitutes the

most important sporting event in Italy each year. The course covers 10 kilometers, of which 4½ kilometers is run on a track, while the rest is over a road circuit.

Hitherto motor races were run either on open road circuits adapted for the occasion as in Italy and France, or on closed circuits as at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Indianapolis. The Monza track combines the two, giving greater safety as well as a possibility of reaching high speed. The cars can pass from the track to the road circuit, covering the whole 10 kilometers without in-

erruption.

A motorcycle race was held yesterday afternoon competing. Gillard, of France was first.

STRONG SHELburnE

FOUR WINS EASILY

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Shelburne polo team defeated the United States Army Saturday, in a game that had to be terminated at the end of the fourth period because of rain. The Army felt excited about the game, a well developed teamwork, but the Shelburne combination proved too strong and won 7 to 3.

The line-up included two famous international stars, L. E. Stoddard at No. 2 and Tommy Hitchcock Jr. at back, both of whom were members of the team that brought back the International Challenge Cup from England three years ago. This pair was the backbone of the attack and defense of the victorious four.

While the Army team was no match for the higher rated horsemen of Shelburne, the attack and defense of the

ence and practice for the coming meetings with the British invaders from the session. Maj. A. H. Wilson was at St. Paul and his brilliant exhibition of horsemanship, for which he is justly famous, was used in counting for his side. Maj. J. R. Kerr was at No. 3, Col. J. Brown at No. 3 and Maj. Louis Beard at back.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	43	43	574
Kansas City	33	49	550
Louisville	73	68	682
Columbia	82	64	532
Indianapolis	68	75	436
St. Louis	69	75	436
Minneapolis	69	75	431
Toledo	66	88	348

ST. PAUL'S MIXED RACE

Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
 Kansas City 16, Minneapolis 3.
 Columbus 7, Indianapolis 6.
 Indianapolis 6, Columbia 2.
 Louisville 7, Toledo 3.
 Louisville 15, Toledo 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
 Kansas City 9, Minneapolis 4.
 Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 4.
 St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 1.
 St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 0.

St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 0.
Louisville 8, Columbus 7.
Columbus 5, Louisville 1.
Toledo 4, Indianapolis 0.
Indianapolis 13, Toledo 4.

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A black and white photograph showing a person standing in a vast, flat, open landscape, possibly a field or a beach. The person is small in the distance, centered horizontally. The foreground is a dark, solid black area, likely the ground or water. The background is a light, textured surface, possibly sand or a field, with some faint, dark spots. The overall composition is minimalist and emphasizes the vastness of the space.

WOMEN'S TENNIS PLAY UNDER WAY

Miss Bayard Advances to Third Round in Middle Atlantic States Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10 (Special).—Splendid progress was made in the women's middle Atlantic states tennis tournament which opened this morning at the Philadelphia Cricket Club grounds at St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill. One of the outstanding matches in the first round was the victory of Miss Gertrude Perkins of New York over Miss Catherine Fox of Southampton, L. I., in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1.

The New York girl displayed a remarkable game on the championship court in front of the clubhouse. Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., made short work of her match with Miss Betty Hillery of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by winning in straight sets and allowing her opponent only one game and a little later Miss Bayard easily disposed of Mrs. Robert Herold of Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond, Va., sprang a surprise upset by defeating Miss Louise Dixon, one of Philadelphia's leading players, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, but the match was full of thrills.

Miss Lillian Scherman, the brilliant young player from the Westside Tennis Club of Forest Hills, N. Y., after drawing a bye in the first round, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, in two love sets.

Mrs. C. V. Blanchard of Boston gained a first-round conquest without playing, as Miss Marie Perkins of Philadelphia defaulted to her.

Although Miss Rosemond Newton of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston was here she defaulted her first-round match to Miss Louise Goodman of the Germantown Cricket Club. Miss Newton will attend the men's national singles championship at the Germantown Cricket Club.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, former United States champion, along with 11 other players, including Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, drew a bye in the first round.

Miss Leslie Bancroft of the Longwood Tennis Club triumphed over Mrs. Robert Leroy of New York in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, in the last first-round match of the day. The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS SINGLES
First Round
Miss Elizabeth Catterer, Huntington Valley, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-4.
Miss Eleanor Catterer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Rachel Kind, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3.
Miss Helen Foster, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Catherine Shoemaker, New York, by default.
Miss Anna Duncan, New Rochelle, 6-1, 6-0, defeated Miss Marion King, Washington, by default.
Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. G. A. Harvey, Philadelphia Cricket Club, by default.

Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-4, 6-4.
Mrs. C. V. Blanchard, Boston, defeated Miss Marie Perkins of Philadelphia, by default.
Miss Louise Goodman, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Rosemond Newton, Boston, by default.
Miss Gertrude Perkins, New York, defeated Miss Catherine Fox, Southampton, L. I., 6-3, 6-1.
Miss M. S. Traver, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Helen Ferguson, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss William Endicott, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. R. Strawbridge, Germantown Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Margaret Wiener, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. M. A. Duncan, New Rochelle, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Gertrude Fox, Southampton, L. I., 6-4, 6-0.
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Betty Hillery, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-1.
Mrs. Robert Herold, Belfield, Country Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss A. Green, New Rochelle, L. I., 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Dorothy Nixon, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Josephine Wayne, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-2, 6-0.

Second Round
Mrs. D. S. Stern, Philmont, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Gertrude Osterheimer, Huntington Valley, Philadelphia, 8-6, 6-0.
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. Robert Herold, Belfield Country Club, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Lillian Scherman, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Katharine Gardiner, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Mildred Wilford, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0, 9-7.

R CLASS TITLE IS WON BY ARIEL

Defeats Huskie II in Final of Races Conducted by Y. R. V.

TORONTO, Sept. 10 (Special).—The Ariel of Chicago is today the R class champion yacht of the Great Lakes, following her victory Saturday in the deciding race of the series conducted by the Yacht Racing Union, from the Huskie II, of Watertown, N. Y., by 52 seconds or 150 yards.

Each yacht had a first, second, and third to its credit as a result of the previous three races, with the Ariel of Cleveland third with five points to the others' six. The Ariel won the championship through a four-point victory against the Huskie which disqualified her from second place in the first race.

With the Ariel and Huskie tied for the championship at the end of the scheduled series, the committee ordered the deciding race for Saturday. In the previous races the Ariel was much the better in light winds, while the Huskie was in a class by herself in heavy weather. The race was four miles to windward and return, covered twice.

At the start the weather conditions favored the Watertown boat, as the wind was about 16 miles an hour from the southwest; but it gradually died down, and the Ariel secured a good lead on the first round. As the end approached the wind strengthened, and the Huskie was steadily reducing the Ariel's lead, but the distance to the finish was too short for her to overtake the fast Chicago flyer.

Ariel was away two lengths to the good and she managed to hold her own until the wind eased off and then she increased her advantage. At the windward buoy on the way to the first round she was 3m. 10s. ahead, but on the home run Huskie picked up several stiff squalls and cut the lead to 1m. and 30s. at the end of the first round.

The wind steadily freshened on the second round and Huskie gained correspondingly. At the windward buoy Ariel's lead was steadily reducing, but she managed to hold her rival off on the homeward run. The series was won by the best all-around boat. The Ariel was by far the best in light winds and equal to the other two in moderate weather. She was almost as good as the others in heavy winds, but when

the velocity was over 20 miles an hour the Huskie and Meleh were her superiors. The times for Saturday's race were:
Ariel, Lake Michigan..... 1:53.30
Huskie II, Lake Ontario..... 1:54.22

TWO YACHTS TIED FOR LUTZ TROPHY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—The tie for the Lutz trophy, a sloop championship of the Great Lakes, between Jackson Park 11, the title defender, and Virginia, the challenger, is to be raced off here next Sunday, twice around a six-mile triangular course. It is announced. The winner of the race-off has been challenged by Intruder, the Mackinac champion, which was ruled out of the competition because of its Marconi rig.

By winning the races Saturday and Sunday, the flagship of the Jackson Park Yacht Club, owned by Commodore W. P. Hewitt, matched the 260 points compiled by the Chicago Yacht Club boat, Virginia, owned by J. A. Hadwiger, which won the first race and placed high in the others. Spider, Chicago Club, boat owned by E. L. Bloomer, took third place in the series despite the fact that it carried away its main-sheet and shrouds in yesterday's north-easter and finished half an hour in the rear. Nabob of the Chicago Yacht Club was fourth and Princess of the Jackson Park Yacht Club was fifth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Winn Lost Pts.
Baltimore..... 59 51 668
Rochester..... 53 60 668
Newark..... 53 60 668
Toronto..... 53 60 668
Reading..... 53 60 668
Jersey City..... 53 60 668

RESULTS SATURDAY
Jersey City 2, Reading 0.
Baltimore 7, Newark 3.
Newark 5, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Baltimore 12, Newark 0.
Baltimore 3, Newark 1.
Jersey City 3, Reading 1.
Rochester 1, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse 1, Toronto 5.

MINN EDERIE TO RACE IN HAWAII
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Miss Gertrude Ederie, holder of several national women's swimming championships, has completed arrangements to sail from Los Angeles Sept. 22 for Honolulu, to meet Miss Lillian Bower and Miss Marjorie Wadsworth of the Outrigger Canoe Club. In several matches in the three days' Hawaiian water carnival which begins Oct. 10, the matches are for 100, 200 and 400 yards.

DE PALMA WINS TWO EVENTS
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Ralph de Palma won the time trial and the three-mile races at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, going the mile in 5:45, and the three miles in 1m. 45:25. Ira Vall took the 15-mile race in 24m. 45:25. De Palma was leading at the time. Shafer of Fort Worth, Tex., won the 10-mile handicap.

**RED SOX BUY FIVE
TEXAN PROSPECTS**
The Boston American League Baseball Club has announced the closing of a deal with San Antonio of the Texas League for outfielder Boone, second baseman Frank Fuller, shortstop Ewell Gros, outfielder Willie Todd, and Deway Marshall, a right-handed pitcher.

Boone is a left-handed hitter and thrower, and leads the league in the number of base hits. He has more to his credit than any other player. He also leads in two-base hits and three-base hits and is runner-up in home runs. Todd, a fine fielding pitcher, is a left-handed hitter and thrower. Fuller and Gros, the second-base combination, lead the Texas League in the matter of double plays. Fuller has been in the Red Sox for two years' experience and has been improving noticeably in the past month.

Efforts are being made to have Boone repurchased at once, while Fuller and Gros may join the Boston club after the close of the Texas season Sept. 16.

PENOLOGISTS TO PLAN WAYS OF REHABILITATING CRIMINALS

American Prison Association Also Will Consider Prevention of Crime at Boston Meeting

Prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of discharged criminals will be given extensive consideration at the fifty-third annual congress of the American Prison Association, which commences here Sept. 13 to 19. The National Probation Association and the Massachusetts Conference on Probation will meet in conjunction with the Prison Association. Convention headquarters for the congress, which is the largest annual gathering in the United States dealing solely with problems of delinquency, will be established at the Hotel Brunswick. Most of the meetings will be held in the Boston Technology Building.

More than 1000 delegates are expected to attend the congress, according to Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction and a vice-president of the Prison Association, who has had general charge of local arrangements for the meeting. Besides many distinguished American penologists, delegates from Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, England, and Canada have been invited.

Speakers Announced
Among speakers announced for the congress are Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; Thomas Mott Osborne, pioneer in prison reform; Payson S. Sanford, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, New York; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Chicago. Addresses of welcome from Channing H. Cox, Governor, and James M. Curley, Mayor, will open the congress. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, New York, and president of the prison association, will respond.

Section meetings will be held by the Warden's Association, the Chaplains' Association, the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, the National Prisoners' Aid Association, pardon and parole officials and other groups interested in special problems of penology. Subjects announced for discussion include not only prison management, but the prevention of crime through a study of its causes, and of social environment, and the restoration of the discharged prisoner to normal life.

Juvenile Topics Numerous
Topics dealing with juvenile delinquency are numerous. The relation of juvenile correctional institutions to state prisons and reformatories, the development of community loyalty in juvenile institutions, the status of child labor reform, and the work of the probation officer are subjects listed for consideration by the National Probation Association and the Conference of Juvenile Agencies. Speakers on juvenile topics include Mrs. M. B. Conkling, superintendent, State Industrial School for Girls, Oklahoma; Mrs. Fannie French Morse, superintendent, State Training School for Girls, New York; Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; Frederick A. Wallis, Correction Commissioner, New York City; Mrs. Madeline H. Appel, Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Delegates will be given opportunity to visit Massachusetts correctional institutions. The morning session, Sept. 18, will be held at the Reformatory for Women, Framingham, and delegates will visit in the afternoon the Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord Junction; State Farm, Bridgewater; Lyman School for Boys, Westboro; Wrentham State School, Wrentham. On Sunday, Sept. 16, more than 30 pulpits in Greater Boston will be occupied by delegates to the congress.

In arranging for the meeting of the congress, Mr. Bates has been assisted by the local committee, chairman, Lewis E. Parkhurst; secretary and treasurer, George E. Cornwall; the hospitality committee, Mrs. Robert Herick, chairman; and the reception committee, Edward C. R. Bagley, chairman.

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BOSTON LOSES TO NEW YORK A. C.

Mercury Fort Golfers Easily Defeat Unicorn in Dual Match

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New York Athletic Club golfers are today rating as about the strongest aggregation of golfers representing any club other than a golf or country club in this country. That they are a pretty strong aggregation was clearly proved yesterday when they celebrated the formal opening of the latest addition to the metropolitan district complement of courses by defeating the Boston Athletic Association in both foursomes and singles, the final score being 46 to 22 in favor of the local golfers.

At the end of the foursome matches, played on the new east course in the morning, the Winged Foot players led by a 2 to 1 margin, the scores being 16 points to 8. In the singles matches, played in the afternoon over the west course, the wearers of the Winged Foot won 30 points to Boston's 14.

J. G. Anderson, former national runner-up, led the local team while Paul Tewkesbury was the No. 1 man for the Unicorn. In the singles Anderson won one point after a nip-and-tuck encounter which lasted for the final five holes. Anderson, Pierre Prol, S. Budd, J. McAlenon, Hampton, K. McAlenon, A. McAlenon and Bowker all contributed points to the New York total, while there were only four "clean sweeps" on the Boston side. They were registered by Daley, Wadsworth, Skeetop and Travers.

In the foursomes Tewkesbury and Allen of Boston won a point from Anderson and M. B. Kaesche. The N. Y. A. C. three-point winners were J. McAlenon and J. Kelly, J. Forsman and P. C. Smith and C. W. Schwinn and A. C. Harrington. For Boston only one pair, Lapham and Geiger, were successful three ways.

**RED SOX BUY FIVE
TEXAN PROSPECTS**
The Boston American League Baseball Club has announced the closing of a deal with San Antonio of the Texas League for outfielder Boone, second baseman Frank Fuller, shortstop Ewell Gros, outfielder Willie Todd, and Deway Marshall, a right-handed pitcher.

Boone is a left-handed hitter and thrower, and leads the league in the number of base hits. He has more to his credit than any other player. He also leads in two-base hits and three-base hits and is runner-up in home runs. Todd, a fine fielding pitcher, is a left-handed hitter and thrower. Fuller and Gros, the second-base combination, lead the Texas League in the matter of double plays. Fuller has been in the Red Sox for two years' experience and has been improving noticeably in the past month.

Efforts are being made to have Boone repurchased at once, while Fuller and Gros may join the Boston club after the close of the Texas season Sept. 16.

**Penologists to Plan Ways
of Rehabilitating Criminals**
American Prison Association Also Will Consider Prevention of Crime at Boston Meeting

Prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of discharged criminals will be given extensive consideration at the fifty-third annual congress of the American Prison Association, which commences here Sept. 13 to 19. The National Probation Association and the Massachusetts Conference on Probation will meet in conjunction with the Prison Association. Convention headquarters for the congress, which is the largest annual gathering in the United States dealing solely with problems of delinquency, will be established at the Hotel Brunswick. Most of the meetings will be held in the Boston Technology Building.

More than 1000 delegates are expected to attend the congress, according to Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction and a vice-president of the Prison Association, who has had general charge of local arrangements for the meeting. Besides many distinguished American penologists, delegates from Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, England, and Canada have been invited.

Speakers Announced
Among speakers announced for the congress are Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; Thomas Mott Osborne, pioneer in prison reform; Payson S. Sanford, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, New York; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Chicago. Addresses of welcome from Channing H. Cox, Governor, and James M. Curley, Mayor, will open the congress. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, New York, and president of the prison association, will respond.

Section meetings will be held by the Warden's Association, the Chaplains' Association, the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, the National Prisoners' Aid Association, pardon and parole officials and other groups interested in special problems of penology. Subjects announced for discussion include not only prison management, but the prevention of crime through a study of its causes, and of social environment, and the restoration of the discharged prisoner to normal life.

Juvenile Topics Numerous
Topics dealing with juvenile delinquency are numerous. The relation of juvenile correctional institutions to state prisons and reformatories, the development of community loyalty in juvenile institutions, the status of child labor reform, and the work of the probation officer are subjects listed for consideration by the National Probation Association and the Conference of Juvenile Agencies. Speakers on juvenile topics include Mrs. M. B. Conkling, superintendent, State Industrial School for Girls, Oklahoma; Mrs. Fannie French Morse, superintendent, State Training School for Girls, New York; Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; Frederick A. Wallis, Correction Commissioner, New York City; Mrs. Madeline H. Appel, Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Delegates will be given opportunity to visit Massachusetts correctional institutions. The morning session, Sept. 18, will be held at the Reformatory for Women, Framingham, and delegates will visit in the afternoon the Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord Junction; State Farm, Bridgewater; Lyman School for Boys, Westboro; Wrentham State School, Wrentham. On Sunday, Sept. 16, more than 30 pulpits in Greater Boston will be occupied by delegates to the congress.

In arranging for the meeting of the congress, Mr. Bates has been assisted by the local committee, chairman, Lewis E. Parkhurst; secretary and treasurer, George E. Cornwall; the hospitality committee, Mrs. Robert Herick, chairman; and the reception committee, Edward C. R. Bagley, chairman.

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The Week in Constantinople

Constantinople, Sept. 10

DIPLOMATIC relations between Turkey and Greece will be resumed at once. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Ankara Government will engage American experts for the Ministry of Finance.

Although Mustapha Kemal Pasha spends much of his time in Smyrna and the Grand National Assembly is now meeting in a village in Anatolia, the real capital of Turkey continues to be Constantinople. Every department of the Ankara Government is represented in this city by civilian and military officials, and their number, as of old, runs into the thousands.

European governments who have diplomatic relations with Turkey still maintain their legations on the Golden Horn. Real estate agents in Ankara are receiving no offers from foreign embassies. Konla and Brussa are making strong bids for the capital, but, according to those who know the country, which would have less than two years to be back at their old desks at the Sublime Porte.

Turkish and Persian Moslems returning this month from Jeddah report that the Hadj to the holy cities of the Hedjaz was a complete success. More than 10,000 pilgrims are said to have spent Balaam at Mecca. The only unpleasant incident of this year's pilgrimage was King Hussein's refusal to admit the Mahmal from Egypt. However, the holy carpet was not missed, for the chief mufli of Mecca induced Hussein to purchase a new Kaaba and this veil was used to cover the Kaaba. As regards the Hadj, Turkish Moslems seem to be less strict than their Persian coreligionists. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor went down to Alexandria in the past summer to purchase a new Kaaba and this veil was used to cover the Kaaba. As regards the Hadj, Turkish Moslems seem to be less strict than their Persian coreligionists. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor went down to Alexandria in the past summer to purchase a new Kaaba and this veil was used to cover the Kaaba.

The secretary of the American Red Cross in Constantinople is steadily on the task of evacuating the remainder of the Russian groups passed by the society's examining board. Since June 1 the Red Cross has sent 1257 Russians to the United States. There are 385 still registered who will go by later convoys. All applying papers are carefully examined by the society with the cooperation of the American Consul General and a board of naval officers. There are now less than 8000 Russians in this city registered for evacuation. In January the number of Russian troops in Constantinople was more than 30,000. At present the only American organizations extending relief are the Red Cross and the Christian Science Relief Fund.

Several thousand Armenians living in the villages of the Anatolian peninsula have asked the Ankara Government for permission to leave Turkey and emigrate to the Soviet republic of Armenia. The fact that Kurdish raiding parties have been continuously harassing Armenian peasants may be the cause of the migration. An American relief worker who has recently returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus, states that a large number of Armenians who were sent into the Kuban districts are dissatisfied with the treatment they are receiving from their Circassian overlords. Many are willing to return to Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Despite the disappointment over the failure of two of the largest American concessionaires to begin operations in Turkey, the Constantinople press is still hoping for "big things" from American corporations. All sorts of wild schemes are discussed. The latest is a proposal from a group to build a large stadium on the site of the hippodrome of ancient Byzantium. Inasmuch as the great six-minaret mosque of Sultan Ahmet stands on ground once a part of the old chariot course, it is not likely that pious Muhammadans will care to have their devotions disturbed by high-burdlers and hundred-meter sprinters. Another improvement, and one greatly needed, is an offer from two American construction companies to rebuild houses, apartments, shops, and mosques in the burned-out areas of Stamboul and Scutari.

Bulgarian students in American schools in Constantinople are having difficulty in returning to their studies. Several weeks ago a number of Bulgarian girls sent to Constantinople to study nursing were not permitted to land here and were compelled to return to Bulgaria. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed four other Bulgarian student-nurses at the American hospital who were detained three days on board ship by the local port officials although the students' passports and other papers were in correct order.

The report sent out from Constantinople that the Near East Relief would discontinue its work in the three Soviet republics in the Caucasus is incorrect. H. C. Jacquith, the director, has recently returned from an inspection tour of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. He states that while crop conditions are excellent in all sections of the Caucasus there is still a great need. There are yet 20,000 orphans dependent on American philanthropy. Kevork, the acting patriarch of the Gregorian church in Turkey, informs The Christian Science Monitor representative, that the departure of the five priests chosen to be consecrated bishops at Echmiadzin by the Catholicos of the Armenian church has again been delayed. The Ankara Government has given the prelates permission to leave Constantinople, but the Soviet authorities continue to refuse to admit them into Russia.

The annual inspection of the great church of Saint Sophia is soon to take place. Every autumn a group of distinguished architects and engineers come to Constantinople to make a survey of the mosque. When the survey is completed, the architects and engineers return to their respective countries to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the church.

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BOSTON TO STAGE MUSIC EXHIBITION

First Exposition of Its Kind to Open November 26

A national exposition of music, the first comprehensive exhibit of its kind and scope to be attempted in the United States, will be held in Boston at Mechanics Building, Nov. 26 to Dec. 1 inclusive. The exposition will be utilized for the exhibit and demonstration of every conceivable sort of instrument and will fill the Mechanics Hall and some smaller halls of the great exhibition building.

The exposition is being directed by the National Exhibition Association, Inc., which already has secured the endorsement and active co-operation of a large number of musical organizations, manufacturers and dealers, as well as musicians of world fame. Some of the manufacturers contemplate reproducing parts of their factories for the exhibition of the throngs of music lovers who are expected to attend.

Besides the exhibition of all the known modern musical instruments, there will be a display of ancient musical instruments obtained from notable collections of antiquaries and museums. This is but one of the many incidental attractions that the promoters have planned.

Harry L. Katz, formerly manager of the Washington Concert Bureau, is president of the exhibition association and has working with him a number of men of wide experience in public exhibitions.

For the exhibition a very attractive program of concerts has been arranged, to be given afternoons and evenings at the grand auditorium. Several famous artists will appear during the week. M. Pierre Monteux, conductor of the Boston Symphony, has endorsed the project, and the New England Music Trade Association and Mayor James M. Curley are also among the endorsers.

The exhibition association has perfected elaborate plans for the decoration of the hall and booths, interior decorators being at work already on plans.

HAUGDAHL SETS RECORDS
HAMLINE, Minn., Sept. 8.—Two world records were established by Sir Haugdah, veteran driver of Albert Lea, Minn., at yesterday's automobile races at the Minnesota State Fair. Haugdah drove one mile against time in 42.2 seconds, a new world's mark for a one-mile circular dirt track. The former record of 42.81-100s also was held by him. He made the five-mile distance in 3m. 48.5s, bettering his former mark of 4m.

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STOCKS DISPLAY

UNCERTAIN TONE
IN DULL MARKETPrice Movements on New York
Exchange Conflicting—
Rails Firm

Conflicting price movements took place at the opening of today's New York stock market. U. S. Steel, Baldwin and U. S. Rubber opened fractionally lower. International Telephone advanced 1/2. Rails were mixed.

Prices stiffened somewhat in the later dealings, with the rails showing the most consistent strength. Gains of a point or more were recorded by Reynolds Spring and Vanadium, while Producers and Refiners and American Agricultural Chemical preferred each dropped about 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

In Narrow Limits

The resistance shown by the oil shares, several of which moved up a point or more, tended to keep selling in check in other sections of the list, although a few individual weak spots were uncovered.

Du Pont dropped 1/2. The general list fluctuated irregularly within narrow limits during the forenoon but the main trend appeared to be upward.

Skelly, Cushman, Phillips Petroleum and East Dutch moved up 1/2 to 1 1/2 points as did also a few shares in the textile and food groups.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. The Copper shares attracted considerable number of buying orders in the afternoon, and several of the low-price railroads and the Burns Brothers issues were also strong.

Baldwin, U. S. Steel, and Continental can make good upward progress, the last mentioned stocking 54, a new figure for the year. Du Pont extended its decline to 4 1/2 points before rallying.

Foreign Bonds Bought

Foreign issues were bought freely in the early trading in bonds today. Holland-American 8 1/2 moving up 2, Austrian 7 1/2, and Denmark 8 1/2.

United States Government bonds were firm.

Railroad mortgages were dull, a drop of a point by Iowa Central refunding 4 1/2 being the only outstanding change.

Industrial bonds moved irregularly within narrow limits.

**FINANCIAL EXPERTS
IN JAPAN PLANNING
FOR RECONSTRUCTION**

OSAKA, Sept. 10.—Baron Goto, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Mayor of Tokyo are making a special study of plans for the reconstruction of the Empire's capital, and it is understood that the experts from the home department have already decided on a general line of procedure.

One question that is being anxiously discussed in business circles is what effect the moratorium will have on the money market. At present money is tight at Osaka and Kobe, but the market has not been depressed. Students persons advocate extension of the moratorium outside the earthquake zone, but the Osaka bankers think this will not be necessary.

Business in foreign exchanges has been practically at a standstill since the earthquake, but in view of the fact that Japan is a large country of building and other material, there is a great demand for sterling and dollars.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal 5 1/2 5 1/2
Outside commercial paper 5 1/2 5 1/2
Money 5 1/2 5 1/2
Customers' 5 1/2 5 1/2
Individual cus. col. ins 5 1/2 5 1/2

Today's Preceding
Bar silver in New York 63 1/2 63 1/2
Bar silver in London 63 1/2 63 1/2
Bar gold in New York 100 100
Mexican dollars 48 1/2 48 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. 2 1/2 2 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges \$48,000 \$591,000
Year ago today 27,000,000 66,000,000
Year ago today 27,000,000 66,000,000
F. R. bank credit 24,919,609 63,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery
Prime, 60-day 4 1/2 4 1/2
20-day 4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 20 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
60-day 4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 60 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
Eligible Private Bankers—
60-day 4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 60 days 4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston 4 1/2 Chicago 4 1/2
New York 4 1/2 St. Louis 4 1/2
Philadelphia 4 1/2 Kansas City 4 1/2
Cleveland 4 1/2 Minneapolis 4 1/2
Richmond 4 1/2 Dallas 4 1/2
Atlanta 4 1/2 San Francisco 4 1/2
Amsterdam 4 1/2 Madrid 4 1/2
Berlin 4 1/2 Paris 4 1/2
Brussels 4 1/2 Rome 4 1/2
Frankfurt 4 1/2 Sofia 4 1/2
Hamburg 4 1/2 Zurich 4 1/2
London 4 1/2 Tokyo 4 1/2
Lyons 4 1/2 Hong Kong 4 1/2
Shanghai 4 1/2 Yokohama 4 1/2
Manila 4 1/2 Cebu 4 1/2
Batavia 4 1/2 Singapore 4 1/2
Calcutta 4 1/2 Rangoon 4 1/2
Bombay 4 1/2 Madras 4 1/2
Calcutta 4 1/2 Rangoon 4 1/2
Bombay 4 1/2 Madras 4 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling: Current \$4.53 1/2, Previous \$4.53 1/2, Parity \$4.86 1/2
Demand 4.53 1/2, 4.53 1/2, 4.86 1/2
Cables 4.53 1/2, 4.53 1/2, 4.86 1/2
French franc: Current 16.55 1/2, Previous 16.55 1/2, Parity 16.65 1/2
Demand 16.55 1/2, 16.55 1/2, 16.65 1/2
Cables 16.55 1/2, 16.55 1/2, 16.65 1/2
Belgian franc: Current 40.33 1/2, Previous 40.33 1/2, Parity 40.33 1/2
Demand 40.33 1/2, 40.33 1/2, 40.33 1/2
Cables 40.33 1/2, 40.33 1/2, 40.33 1/2
Swiss franc: Current 5.48 1/2, Previous 5.48 1/2, Parity 5.48 1/2
Demand 5.48 1/2, 5.48 1/2, 5.48 1/2
Cables 5.48 1/2, 5.48 1/2, 5.48 1/2
Dutch guilder: Current 2.48 1/2, Previous 2.48 1/2, Parity 2.48 1/2
Demand 2.48 1/2, 2.48 1/2, 2.48 1/2
Cables 2.48 1/2, 2.48 1/2, 2.48 1/2
Danish krone: Current 4.66 1/2, Previous 4.66 1/2, Parity 4.66 1/2
Demand 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Cables 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Norwegian krone: Current 4.66 1/2, Previous 4.66 1/2, Parity 4.66 1/2
Demand 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Cables 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Swedish krona: Current 4.66 1/2, Previous 4.66 1/2, Parity 4.66 1/2
Demand 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Cables 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.66 1/2
Austrian schilling: Current 3.50 1/2, Previous 3.50 1/2, Parity 3.50 1/2
Demand 3.50 1/2, 3.50 1/2, 3.50 1/2
Cables 3.50 1/2, 3.50 1/2, 3.50 1/2
Greek drachma: Current 34.00 1/2, Previous 34.00 1/2, Parity 34.00 1/2
Demand 34.00 1/2, 34.00 1/2, 34.00 1/2
Cables 34.00 1/2, 34.00 1/2, 34.00 1/2
Portuguese escudo: Current 200.00 1/2, Previous 200.00 1/2, Parity 200.00 1/2
Demand 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2
Cables 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2
Argentine peso: Current 16.50 1/2, Previous 16.50 1/2, Parity 16.50 1/2
Demand 16.50 1/2, 16.50 1/2, 16.50 1/2
Cables 16.50 1/2, 16.50 1/2, 16.50 1/2
Brazilian cruzeiro: Current 200.00 1/2, Previous 200.00 1/2, Parity 200.00 1/2
Demand 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2
Cables 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2, 200.00 1/2
Chilean peso: Current 80.00 1/2, Previous 80.00 1/2, Parity 80.00 1/2
Demand 80.00 1/2, 80.00 1/2, 80.00 1/2
Cables 80.00 1/2, 80.00 1/2, 80.00 1/2
Colombian peso: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Czechoslovakian koruna: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Estonian kroon: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Finnish markka: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Hungarian forint: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Indian rupee: Current 4.75 1/2, Previous 4.75 1/2, Parity 4.75 1/2
Demand 4.75 1/2, 4.75 1/2, 4.75 1/2
Cables 4.75 1/2, 4.75 1/2, 4.75 1/2
Indonesian rupiah: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Japanese yen: Current 15.00 1/2, Previous 15.00 1/2, Parity 15.00 1/2
Demand 15.00 1/2, 15.00 1/2, 15.00 1/2
Cables 15.00 1/2, 15.00 1/2, 15.00 1/2
Korean won: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Lithuanian litas: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Latvian lat: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Lithuanian litas: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Latvian lat: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
Demand 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Cables 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2, 100.00 1/2
Lithuanian litas: Current 100.00 1/2, Previous 100.00 1/2, Parity 100.00 1/2
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EDUCATIONAL

Most Important Person in Village —Schoolmaster, or Schoolmistress

London, England
Special Correspondence

HOW to counteract the pull of the town and restore its due honor to the countryside is surely a pressing problem of the day. Man is never long content if he is far away from the common earth mother. And the big towns have deeply estranged him. Hence the fret, the strikes, the continual unrest. But there is more hope today than yesterday. There are signs, faint but sure, that the return movement has begun. The townward tide seems really at the ebb. Mechanical transport has come to help in solving the problem. And to counteract the solution, I think we must look not to the circus as Lord Salisbury advised, but to education. Many a country family is torn up by the roots and transplanted in the town for the sake of education. Here again lies the chance for the statesman today. We must take thought for our rural education. At present the facilities are far to seek.

In spite of the great increase of secondary schools they do not touch large masses of the rural population. Every market town, each "model" of the crossing of communication lines, should possess its higher school. But at the same time the authorities must realize that the conditions of the rural school are quite different from those in urban centers. At present they can only think in terms of towns. The same rigid regulations, the identical formulae are determinant for all types of schools. There lies the very humor of the official!

If we are to solve this problem the rural secondary schools must show a "break" in the evolution of education. They must be different, peculiar but one in the general outlook. I stress the latter point because there is a grave danger that directly the official becomes alive to the question of the rural school he will exalt the letter and kill the spirit. And above all things the atmosphere, the large freedom that has been the characteristic of the English public school at its best, must be preserved. Otherwise we shall have merely technical or trade schools which are quite a different thing.

There should, of course, be such schools but for a later age. The essential thing is to preserve the atmosphere. That is the duty of the teacher, not the administrator. But the particulars will be different and the only way to bring this about is to give scope to the teachers themselves who know the conditions well and the help comes in the form of advice but with no dried system imposed by Whitehall.

Better Teachers First

But even with this achieved, for many years yet far the larger number will be educated in the elementary school. It is here that the problem can be attacked at once on a large front; it is here that education has greatly gone amiss. The village school should be the center and light of the village; and the schoolmaster (or schoolmistress) in a sense, the most important person in the community. Most important—not most pompous—but most necessary.

What is wrong at present is the status of the teacher. He is apart, isolated. Hence his work is often far from being fruitful, partly because of his own temperament, partly because he is severely hampered by the "curriculum" few. And if his status is bettered, he himself must be better, better trained, better qualified, drawn often from a more highly-educated environment. At present we are in a vicious circle which must be broken at all costs at some point. There are ways of doing this which cannot be touched on now. But if once we get this teacher of a higher type, I feel that we shall get the change in the curriculum. There has been much improvement of recent years but there is much still to amend.

Examined on Epic Poetry

We still seem to envisage the second-class civil servant as the beau ideal. The examinations show it. They are seriously amiss. Consider the following circumstances which came under the writer's observation only a few days ago. In many countries boys and girls desirous that education has monetary teachers live too far from big centers to be able to attend secondary schools. (Here is an additional argument for more secondary schools.) The local authorities therefore provide what are called "central classes." They are taught by persons of experience. In one such class the writer found that the pupils—country boys and girls aged about 15—were being taught English literature. Weekly questions were given them, their papers corrected, and alas! model answers drawn up, typed and sent round to them all. The one question, "What is meant by epic poetry?" The model answer was beautifully complete and concise, admirable for a pocket encyclopedia. It discussed in 20 lines all the "epics" from the work of Homer to that of William Morris, and laid down their several characteristics besides defining "epic" in highly learned fashion. And yet the poor pupils confessed after it all that they had not the least idea what "epic" meant, and did not want to know! Why should they? And a protest that this was to teach the "seeming" of knowledge without the reality was met by the answer that they had all to pass the preliminary examination of the Board of Education, that English literature was a compulsory subject and that the type of question set had been faithfully followed! Is further argu-

ment needed for a change in the English rural education system? No doubt these children should be made free of the great things of literature, but by way of dramatic reading or acting, or visits to good performances by professional actors. But to try in this way to convert them into "experts" in English literature—how great the folly! Had they been trained where their interests lay in "reading the earth" in a wide sense, in some feeling for beauty, in art by drawing, in housecraft, in graceful movements by song and dance, they might have become, given of course other essential qualifications, skilled and sympathetic rural teachers. As it is, what can they be but pretenders to a culture they neither possess nor have the least reason or even desire to possess. And this "seeming" education they will pass on to their pupils!

Nzedy Paris Students

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

THE poor student in Paris works under deplorable conditions; so difficult are they that the problem of living occupies his thoughts almost as much as his work. It takes unusual determination to keep a student at his books at all under such circumstances. Much has been done to improve his condition, but it is true, but much more remains to be done.

First among the efforts which have been made are the cheap restaurants. Two of them work in an entirely satisfactory manner. One is the Restaurant Universitaire de la Rue Pierre-Curie. The other is the Restaurant of the Association Générale des Etudiants in the Rue de la Bocherie. Each of them serves about 15,000 a month and the latter is considering enlargement.

Student Rooms at Low Rents

After food, lodging is the most imperative need. Two projects to overcome this difficulty have been launched. One is the Cité Universitaire on the Boulevard Raspail, and the other is the Maison de l'Etudiant on the Boulevard Raspail. Many students at first objected to living in a "kind of barracks" because they believed it would mean the loss of their independence but at last they came to the conclusion that such buildings were the only solution of the lodging problem and they are now waiting with impatience the completion of the "barracks." The project for the Cité Universitaire was discussed first two years ago. The Ville de Paris gave the site, the Deutsch de la Meurthe, 10,000,000 francs and the state, 900,000 francs. The building will be completed in October, 1925, when 250 rooms for men and 100 rooms for women will be available.

Another plan, besides that of the Maison de l'Etudiant, is the building of a big hotel for students on the Boulevard Raspail. A large lot has been lying waste there for many years. The hotel, according to the plan, will contain 1200 rooms which will be rented for 120 francs a month. The hotel and restaurant will be attached to the hotel. The problem of money comes in again because the project calls for about 20,000,000 francs. On the other hand there will be several shops, a public hall, and a swimming pool which will bring in revenue. It has been hoped this hotel will be opened in October, 1924, but nothing has been done as yet.

All this is very well for the future, but the present is as gloomy as ever. All the attempts of the Association des Etudiants to find empty buildings to be converted into students' quarters have been vain. Some military barracks have been put at their disposal, but what are 50 or 60 rooms for so many students?

A Job Still Necessary

Once provided with roof and food the student must have a little extra money. He has to buy his books, to pay for his examinations, his clothes, his tram-fares, etc. The student must have a paying job. Steps have been taken in that matter. Students of the Faculty of Letters are employed as secretaries, assistant-teachers, translators, etc. Those of the Faculty of Law have been taken as clerks by solicitors and notaries. But those of the Science Faculty have been very rarely accepted as assistants in industrial laboratories. In short the number of students regularly employed in suitable jobs has been extremely low.

Now, owing to the efforts of the Confédération des Travailleurs Intellectuels, and of the Association Générale des Etudiants, a committee has been formed to secure the rescue of the student in quest of employment. The Comité pour l'Aide aux Etudiants, composed of persons belonging to the official, commercial

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and industrial world, has taken to itself the function of being the necessary intermediary. Maurice Barrès is its president. Among its members are Edouard Herriot, Camille Julian, professor at the Collège de France, Charles Laurent, president of the Union des Industries Métallurgiques et Minières, Châtelier of the Academy of Science.

Another form of useful help to the student is the Prêt d'Honneur. After the Chamber, the Senate has voted a subvention of 2,000,000 francs for the fund of the Prêt d'Honneur. It is anticipated that it will begin to work next October. This plan has given satisfaction in the Association des Etudiants, where it has been in use for

Geography in the Third Grade

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

EVERY child should find a surmountable joy in his school work. This is his rightful heritage. It is largely dependent on two things: the careful preparation of the lesson by the teacher, and the comradeship that exists between teacher and pupils. Little people beginning the study of geography are introduced to a fascinating subject if the teacher presents each phase in an understandable way applicable to the daily life of the child and with an enthusiasm that makes the child stand a-tiptoe with expectancy before each new lesson. In the El Dorado School, which opened in San Antonio, Tex., a year ago, a primary geography was introduced into low third grade, the course of study requiring that the first 100 pages be covered. The teacher set out to give the children as much joy as possible in this subject, and at the end of six months it was voted a most interesting subject by the children, for they had come to look upon the geography period as play time, party time, surprise time.

Note-Books and Scrap-Books

The note-book and scrap-book methods were introduced with splendid results. The child was not required to take home the text book except on special occasions, but a small note book to contain the new words that must be learned and spelled, special terms and other data fitted nicely into pockets and was taken home daily. The scrap book, a large loose-leaf notebook with strong plastic covers, lined by library paste, blunt scissors and colored pencils, proved a most excellent aid to sustained interest. In this book the child put his own drawings and maps, pictures, poems and items of interest concerning his work. The Christian Science Monitor provided a mine of scrap-book nuggets. After a lesson on the rainbow in which the children had observed the phenomenon and had drawn a picture with special attention to the sequence and blending of colors, a charming rainbow poem and picture appeared on the Children's Page of the Monitor. The children were eager to obtain clippings to paste in their scrap-books along with their own drawings.

Action

Children are fond of action, hence lessons were presented through dramatization, debates, matches, drills, building, drawing, molding and paper cutting. How a city is supplied with milk was dramatized; under the topic of shelter, various homes were constructed or drawn, ranging from the Eskimo snow hut to the African strawhouse; flowers and vegetables were planted and studied and several indoor plants were visited. Under the topic of food a grocery store, noted for its systematic order, neatness and cleanliness, was visited, then a drawing was made to keep in the scrap-book for reference. The sections for each commodity were measured and little booklets were made up in each section. For instance, under canned fruits the names of all the canned fruits were written in the booklet. Preservation by this means was discussed and mention was made of the saving qualities of citrus fruits. Under minerals a boy dressed as Uncle Sam had all the specimens we could procure in his pockets and the children representing the states were allotted certain ones for their own pockets or mines. They were taught to recognize each and to tell its various uses. A museum was begun and the specimens brought were tagged with the donors' names. Many things helpful for future geography lessons were assembled and labeled. A miniature beaver dam was constructed in the school yard and a farm and city

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two years. The association had not the means to make as many loans as are needed.

A very generous effort has also been made to aid students living far from their families. Several French families have taken these girls and boys under their protection. They welcome them at their table as often as they choose and treat them like children of the family, even providing them with a little pocket-money, as they would do for their own son or daughter. The students thus find a home where they are treated as friends, where they find people interested in their studies and ready to discuss with them their ideals and their plans for the future.

Geography in the Third Grade

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

EVERY child should find a surmountable joy in his school work. This is his rightful heritage. It is largely dependent on two things: the careful preparation of the lesson by the teacher, and the comradeship that exists between teacher and pupils. Little people beginning the study of geography are introduced to a fascinating subject if the teacher presents each phase in an understandable way applicable to the daily life of the child and with an enthusiasm that makes the child stand a-tiptoe with expectancy before each new lesson. In the El Dorado School, which opened in San Antonio, Tex., a year ago, a primary geography was introduced into low third grade, the course of study requiring that the first 100 pages be covered. The teacher set out to give the children as much joy as possible in this subject, and at the end of six months it was voted a most interesting subject by the children, for they had come to look upon the geography period as play time, party time, surprise time.

Note-Books and Scrap-Books

The note-book and scrap-book methods were introduced with splendid results. The child was not required to take home the text book except on special occasions, but a small note book to contain the new words that must be learned and spelled, special terms and other data fitted nicely into pockets and was taken home daily. The scrap book, a large loose-leaf notebook with strong plastic covers, lined by library paste, blunt scissors and colored pencils, proved a most excellent aid to sustained interest. In this book the child put his own drawings and maps, pictures, poems and items of interest concerning his work. The Christian Science Monitor provided a mine of scrap-book nuggets. After a lesson on the rainbow in which the children had observed the phenomenon and had drawn a picture with special attention to the sequence and blending of colors, a charming rainbow poem and picture appeared on the Children's Page of the Monitor. The children were eager to obtain clippings to paste in their scrap-books along with their own drawings.

Action

Children are fond of action, hence lessons were presented through dramatization, debates, matches, drills, building, drawing, molding and paper cutting. How a city is supplied with milk was dramatized; under the topic of shelter, various homes were constructed or drawn, ranging from the Eskimo snow hut to the African strawhouse; flowers and vegetables were planted and studied and several indoor plants were visited. Under the topic of food a grocery store, noted for its systematic order, neatness and cleanliness, was visited, then a drawing was made to keep in the scrap-book for reference. The sections for each commodity were measured and little booklets were made up in each section. For instance, under canned fruits the names of all the canned fruits were written in the booklet. Preservation by this means was discussed and mention was made of the saving qualities of citrus fruits. Under minerals a boy dressed as Uncle Sam had all the specimens we could procure in his pockets and the children representing the states were allotted certain ones for their own pockets or mines. They were taught to recognize each and to tell its various uses. A museum was begun and the specimens brought were tagged with the donors' names. Many things helpful for future geography lessons were assembled and labeled. A miniature beaver dam was constructed in the school yard and a farm and city

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Voice of the University of Chicago—Its Press

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

TO OPERATE as an educational agency has been the directing purpose of the University of Chicago Press. In this way the university was enabled to spread its influence to all corners of the United States and into Europe. The idea underlying the organization of the press came from William Rainey Harper's creativeness. President Harper had a strong feeling that the community at large must be included in the university's scope of activities. The university press was established as a practical instrument to further this phase of the university's service. It was founded in 1893 by John D. Rockefeller as an integral part of the newly-formed University of Chicago.

In pursuance of President Harper's conception, the press was made primarily noncommercial; it was created to publish, not for profit but for service. There was a feeling that the cause of learning was not properly a subject for exploitation, and a clear recognition of the fact that there was an opportunity to apply other standards of merit to contributions to knowledge than their capacity for bringing in money returns. That the closeness of its connection with the university, so necessary to the preservation of its essential character, might be insured, the control of the press was placed in the hands of the board of trustees of the university, in co-operation with the members of the faculty. A faculty board or committee on publications was designed to decide what work should bear the imprint of the university press.

The soundness of President Harper's idea of a university press has been amply demonstrated by results achieved. The press has been an indispensable adjunct to the work of the university. Its usefulness has taken two directions. First, it has served the university directly in its general activities, and second, in accordance with its underlying conceptions, has been an instrument in extending the influence of the university beyond its walls.

The press is of direct use in the publication of the bulletins, announcements, circulars and time-schedules required by the university and the various departments. The promotional activities of the university center in the press; it is the voice of the university. First, it has served the university directly in its general activities, and second, in accordance with its underlying conceptions, has been an instrument in extending the influence of the university beyond its walls.

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many societies and organizations through the press. Even the non-academic world is rendered accessible to the influence of the university through the publication of books for the lay reader in various branches of knowledge. The university press reaches foreign countries, particularly France, England, Belgium, and Italy. A connection with Cambridge is established by the close relations which exist between the University of Chicago Press and the Cambridge University Press.

The publications of the university press now number over 1000 volumes. Important among these are the books in the "Materials for the Study of

Business" series, the "University of Chicago Science" series, the "University of Chicago Mathematical" series and the publications in the field of religious education. Besides books, the university press publishes 26 journals, devoted to the interest of science, religion, education, languages, and social science. Among these are the "American Journal of Sociology," "The Botanical Gazette" and "The Journal of Religion." The Journals have world-wide distribution, and with the publications bearing the imprint of the University of Chicago Press extend the influence of the university wherever good books are read and studied.

Working for Points

WORKING for points or credits occupies far too prominent a place in preparatory school work. Evening schools and summer schools are filled with students who are working for little else than credit toward entrance to a higher institution. "How many credits must I have and how many credits can I get?" seems to be the question that predominates in this rush to get into college.

Of course, working for credits is nothing to be ashamed of. Any student should be proud of the fact that he has the ambition to work for credits, but there are too many who see nothing in the race for college but the opportunity to pile up the requisite number of points. Educational values seem to be entirely lost.

Let us consider, for example, such a study as high school English. This subject causes much trouble in the college entrance examinations. That is, it seems to be a difficult school work, the majority of students to pass. And yet, think of the values in such a course. If a student would begin the study of English when he enters the freshman class and would actually study it for four years for what it can give him, not in credits but as English, which a difference there would be in the ultimate results. If this were actually done, there would be greater joy throughout the land when the reports come back from the college entrance examinations and there would be more outstanding successes in college.

The same argument holds in history and the modern languages. History occupies the unpopular position in the college entrance board examination returns of generally being at or near the foot of the list in percentage of students passed. Such a subject as United States history should contain much of interest and value to every American. Why do so many fail? Because such a subject is considered more or less a "reading subject." All one has to do is read the book and get a point—seems to be the prevailing opinion. But results show that this

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Sergei Koussevitzky to Succeed
M. Monteux as Boston Conductor

SERGEI Alexandrovitch Koussevitzky, Russian orchestral leader and virtuoso of the double-bass, has been chosen to succeed Pierre Monteux as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He will assume his duties next year, when M. Monteux's three-year contract will expire.

M. Koussevitzky will be the first Russian ever to lead the Boston Orchestra, which was essentially a German organization until Dr. Karl Muck left Boston.

Born in Vyshny Volochok, June 30, 1874, M. Koussevitzky has had a distinguished career both as double-bass player and as conductor, but he was little known outside Russia until within the last few years, when he has had remarkable success as conductor in London and Paris.

As a Russian and a friend of Scriabin, it is natural that M. Koussevitzky should be known as an interpreter of Russian works, and especially of those of the moderns of his country. Yet he has disclosed himself to British hearers as also a fine exponent of the classical German school. The reviewer for The Christian Science Monitor of his concert in London last season described his reading of the Brahms Third Symphony as "intensely interesting," and commented particularly on his "wonderful way of 'spacing' the music he interprets," adding that "the texture was so close and continuous as that of Brahms, this right spacing gives new beauty to bridge sections which are often regarded as mere routine work."

The reviewer found his Mozart readings as intimate as his interpretations of Scriabin. The G minor Symphony as interpreted by him gave the impression that here too he was working from the memory of a friendship. He brushed aside the usual tradition of tragedy and restlessness, and in its place went back to the fiery young genius who composed "Figaro."

The performance of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" was described as "amazing." "This work . . . was caught up by this genius and swept along with a force that fulfilled to the utmost what the composer had hoped for, but not wholly achieved."

As for M. Koussevitzky's qualities as a conductor, the Monitor's London reviewer had this to say after his first concert with the London Symphony Orchestra: "This remarkable man can so hold an orchestra, so play upon it, that even the proudest, most democratic among British orchestral organizations capitulated entirely to him and became as responsive as a Guarnerius violin under his touch."

As a double-bass player M. Koussevitzky has been hailed as the greatest virtuoso since Dragonetti. He studied at the music school of the Philharmonic Society at Moscow and was appointed professor there in 1900. In 1904 he became a member of the Imperial Orchestra. In 1907 he established his own orchestra, giving regular concerts in Petrograd and Moscow, and making tours as far as the Volga until the war. So far, available records show, M. Koussevitzky visited the United States in 1916-17, but never conducted in America.

He has composed a concerto in A minor and several shorter pieces for the double-bass.

Koussevitzky Compared
With Feodor Chaliapin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Sergei Koussevitzky, who has been appointed to conduct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra after Pierre Monteux concludes his period of service, in 1924, is approved by musicians, whose views I have sought here, as an interpreter of the highest gifts. He is referred to as a great master within the requirements of his special portfolio of pieces. He is spoken of as the most brilliant of all conductors in the music of the twentieth century Russian, Scriabin. According to one person, whose opinion is particularly pertinent, he is bringing the music right out of the earth, whereas many popular conductors make you feel that they are producing it directly from the parlor. Koussevitzky is called theatrical in his gesticulation—though not meaningfully so, and I understand most of those of whom I have made inquiries, he could more fairly be considered dramatic than theatrical, inasmuch as all agree that every motion of his baton gains a response from the players and registers an effect in the performance. He is generally remarked upon as requiring a long time to familiarize himself with a work, but as setting it forth, once he knows it, with unexceptionable clarity and surpassing eloquence.

As Soloist and Conductor

Everybody mentioned his extraordinary powers as a virtuoso of the double-bass; which may not look to be of particular importance to the American public, because his solo talents will seldom, if ever, be put in requisition either in Boston or in New York and the other cities he will visit on his monthly tours. And yet it is significant for the reason that Koussevitzky is found to carry his style of solo playing into his conducting. He is said to obtain precisely the same sort of shading and phrasing with choirs of strings, wind and bass that he does with his own instrument.

Further in description of him, it is noted that his quality of orchestral sound is rich and his feeling for rhythmic movement always strong. The same person who declared that Koussevitzky brought his music out

of the earth likened him to a fellow-Slav, remarking that he gives the same impression of forceful intellectuality and of abundant, irrespressible emotion when leading an orchestra, that Chaliapin gives when singing songs or opera arias.

His Tours of the Volga

Nearly all who have known Koussevitzky tell the story, which is in the musical dictionaries, of his organizing an orchestra and visiting the towns on the Volga River, traveling in a specially chartered boat. They tell, too, of his setting up a publication office in Berlin and issuing fine editions of modern Russian scores. And usually they end with the com-

ment—Who couldn't do it, who possessed Koussevitzky's wealth? They do not tell me about his labors early in his career at the Moscow Conservatory, but leave me to read about that in the books and the magazine files. It is as artist, rather than as professor, that he figures in the imagination of the majority.

A few of them entertain the notion that Koussevitzky once made a brief visit to the United States, but most of them deny it. All seem to be glad for him that he has a year in which to prepare the old repertoire, before he assumes direction of the orchestra that Nikisch, Gerike and Muck made famous the world over. All, again, agree that Mr. Monteux will hand him over a group of players of such flexibility and finish that he can go ahead and express himself to his heart's desire, either in the modern idiom, where his own inclination evidently lies, or in the classic, whereon Boston Symphony renown stands.

W. P. T.



Sergei Koussevitzky

Courtesy of Musical America

Architecture

Some Recent London Housing Schemes

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 27

IN A former article some of the more important housing schemes of the London County Council were discussed. It must not, however, be thought that this represents, great as it is, London's only contribution toward the provision of more adequate and healthier accommodation for its population. In addition to the houses already built, or in course of erection, by the County Council, many of the individual boroughs within the county area have their own local housing schemes.

But in addition to all this there is another aspect of the matter which we have not yet touched. The provision of new houses is intimately bound up with the clearance of overcrowded and unhealthy areas. It does not, of course, follow that an unhealthy area is necessarily one on which there is overcrowding, but generally it is the case. So that it is not possible to rehouse all the displaced population in new dwellings on the same site.

Some idea of the magnitude of this aspect of the task may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1921 there were 24,000 houses inhabited by 180,000 persons which, owing to their condition, position or arrangement, required to be dealt with. It must furthermore be understood that, even were it possible, the problem would not be solved by taking a vacant site elsewhere and erecting dwellings for all this surplus population, since it is, for the most part, composed of the families of workers whose calling necessitates their living in the vicinity of their place of employment—such workers, for example, as dockers, market porters, postmen, and the like. This is somewhat a peculiar problem of London, owing to its size, for whereas with other cities the distance of the center from the outskirts is small, varying from 1½ to three miles, in London it may be as many as eight miles.

Although the cottage type of dwelling is the traditional English home, it is obvious that under certain conditions a departure must be made from

it. Yet high buildings are also objected to. So for the most part the blocks of dwellings erected on such sites are restricted to four or five stories. A typical scheme of this kind has recently been completed in a very congested area known as the Tabard Garden Estate. Here, by grouping the dwellings in a series of blocks, each housing from about 250 to 600 persons, some 2500 people are accommodated. Although it is in the heart of London, a considerable proportion of the area is devoted to a recreation ground which will eventually contain playing fields, a bowling green, and lawn tennis court. It is difficult to conceive what such a transformation means in the lives of the people concerned. In place of a dreary, sunless and unsavory, a series of stately and conveniently planned buildings arise overlooking a quite considerable stretch of green field.

The buildings themselves contain dwellings, or lettings as they are called, with accommodation varying from five to two rooms. The buildings here have a ground and four superimposed floors, the top two being combined into a series of cottage dwellings. Each floor, except the ground and the top, has its balcony from which the lettings are approached, the balconies being reached by common staircases at the extremities of the buildings.

Another interesting clearance has been made in a district known as the Brady Street area. Here, in order that there might be space for a recreation ground of 1½ acres, which was badly needed in the neighborhood, it was only possible to rehouse about 85 per cent of the displaced population, and another building had to be provided on a small site about three-quarters of a mile distant. This house, known by the delightful name of Whiston House, Goldsmith's Row, it is no exaggeration to say, is one of the most successful contemporary architectural achievements. The building as it is seen from Goldsmith's Row presents a dignified and placid exterior of plain brickwork penetrated

with beautifully proportioned sash windows of a fresh white with the outer face of the wall their wide white margins being reminiscent of the Queen Anne window.

Emphasis is given to the center by means of three stone balconies, and the horizontal divisions are effected by means of a broad flat roof to all string course above the ground floor windows, and a brick band above the fourth story. A tiled roof, with dormered windows, rises behind the parapet. The chimney stacks are treated with a delightful simplicity. Interest is given to the composition by the picked brickwork of the flat arches to the windows and their jambs, by the stone keystones, and by a row of recessed panels between the first and second floor windows.

This Brady Street area was one of the most unsavory in London, and its transformation is a credit to all concerned, but particularly to the architect, Mr. Topham Forrest, for it must be understood that these buildings represent a new method of attacking the problem of slum clearance and rehousing, and much thought must be expended in considering the various possible methods of dealing with the situation. In connection with the Brady Street area, for example, various plans were prepared to demonstrate the effect of utilizing the site in different ways. With cottage dwellings (even if placed on a small site) it was found which would necessitate the forfeiture of the recreation ground) the accommodation was reduced by more than 800 persons. Three-story dwellings were also tried, but even here without the recreation ground there was accommodation for only 1250 persons, nearly 400 less than that provided under the selected scheme.

In planning these buildings, while aiming at economy, an attempt is always made to consider the convenience of the inhabitants. Where there are many floors a difficulty must arise in connection with the children. As for this reason the balconies are, of course, useful, for they enable the small children to be in the fresh air while remaining under the supervision of their mother. Every letting is provided with a bathroom, larder, scullery and sink, and a separate kitchen. On each balcony there is a dust chute for the use of the inmates of each floor.

Of course, the whole subject of clearances and rehousing is intimately bound up with that vast matter known as town planning. Mistakes in the past have often arisen through a too zealous concentration either on a particular area or on a particular subject. It is now being realized that a town, which can be likened to some intricate material in which each subject, housing, traffic, street-widening, slum clearance, is as a thread passing in and out of the texture of the whole, must be considered together, and that all attempts at improvement must be co-ordinated.

In this great work of town improvement, which is without doubt one of the greatest undertakings of the age, the architect has to assume vast responsibilities. For architecture is intimately bound up with the lives of the people. London is little by little settling itself in order, and is concentrating rightly upon the homes for the people, homes which are no mere shelters against the elements.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—On account of the demand for seats during the last two weeks of the New York run of "The Fool the Sevens" have arranged for the play to come back to New York for an eight-weeks' engagement, beginning Dec. 24.

The Messrs. Shubert have signed a five-year contract with Watson Barratt, whereby he becomes art director of their productions.

"Ruggles of Red Gap," the James Cruze production for Paramount, will be shown at the Rivoli Theater the week of Sept. 9.

"The Nine O'Clock Revue," which Arthur Hammerstein is bringing to New York from London, will open on the Century Roof on Oct. 4.

Gilbert Emery has been engaged for "Chains," which William A. Brady will soon produce here.

"Chicken Feed," by Guy Bolton, has been produced in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by John Golden.

The Players Company, Inc., have leased the Lenox Hill Theater at 62 East Seventy-Eighth Street, the tenancy to begin on Sept. 17.

Sixteen members of the Italian Marionette Theater have arrived from London to open at the Frolie Theater, New Amsterdam, on Sept. 10, under the direction of Dr. Vittorio Roddrea, artistic director, and Cavaliere Roman Pidora, the managing director.

"Love and Forty," by Carlos de Nervo and Silvio Stone, will be produced in New York next month by Samuel Rose.

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Retrospective Degas Show in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 24

THE exhibition at the Leicester Galleries of drawings, water colors and pastels by French painters of the second half of the nineteenth century is unusually interesting, not because the exhibits are of especial importance in themselves, but because visitors are enabled to see at a glance the forces that preceded the much-discussed impressionist period, as well as showing the extremes to which the success of the impressionists has driven the present generation of painters.

A fine drawing by Eugene Delacroix represents the romantic school, which was the first movement that marked the great change that immediately followed it. Delacroix was a hero-worshiper and he had the art of solving pictorially the problem of telling a story in his pictures without becoming merely descriptive. His sense of luminous color was a revelation of war against the sedate traditions of the academy, and his youthful admirers, the generation of Manet, Cézanne, Monet, Sisley, Van Gogh, Gauguin and the rest were quick to seize upon the advantages which Delacroix had won for the popular school of his day had given to them.

The present exhibition is an admirable demonstration of the natural though extraordinarily rapid evolution of nineteenth century art in France. Rules, however, are proved by this exception, and the exception in this case

is Edgar Degas. The history of Degas' life, though it resembles in no way the usual story of a struggle for daily bread and the vain hope of recognition, is yet exceedingly significant for his own work. He studied in Rome in the sixties of the last century and when he returned to Paris his canvases had for their subjects chiefly scenes taken from classical history or mythology. His choice of subject may reasonably be attributed to Degas' innate passion for the old masters. There was nothing in his nature which responded to the progressive forces around him. In fact, his conservatism fought against every form of modernism so long as his remarkable intellect did not convince him of the necessity of adopting methods, newly discovered by Manet, for instance, with which he hoped to fulfill in his own way the tradition of his artistic forbears.

Degas was a recluse; he shunned the world and when he made his appearance in the salons of his friends he would often sit there silently for hours, or, if he was prevailed upon to enter into the conversation, his witty and extremely pointed tongue would lash with scorn the weakness of his government, the stupidity of paying heed to the feeble approbation of the masses, and his contempt for fellow painters who craved academic honors was unlimited. It is only fair to him to say that beneath his outward coldness Degas concealed a kindly and generous nature, and when the public chose to honor him with almost un-

paralleled adulation he did not hesitate to turn his bitter jibes against himself.

The outstanding quality of Degas, even in his early work, is his penetrating power of observation. He possessed not only an amazing eye for detail and for the mechanism of motion in horses or in human beings, but his habit of studying his models from every point of view led him to take a peculiar interest in painting from an angle which others either failed to observe or lacked the means of making interesting to the observer. He once painted a picture called "Lyda"; it is a full-length portrait of a lady who faces the observer quite squarely, but her gaze is by no means direct for Degas almost covered her face with a pair of opera glasses. His portrait of his friend Vicomte Lepic shows the model down to his waistcoat button marching straight out of the right-hand corner of the canvas; by his side is a large dog, and the greatest portion of the canvas is filled with the vast expanse of the Place de la Concorde.

Degas painted most frequently of all scenes taken from the race course and from the ballet. As time went on he discarded his brush and took to the shimmering and fragile medium of pastels. His attraction both to the races and the ballet has one and the same explanation. He loved rapid movements and he was intensely interested in seizing as it were one fleeting moment in this motion and reconstructing for himself all the muscular forces which are at work at the fraction of the second in which he contemplates his model. His extraordinary conscientiousness coupled with his rare gift of vision made him succeed toward the end of his life in the task which he had set himself. It is questionable whether Degas ever derived any satisfaction from his success, for one of his most outstanding characteristics as a man was his cruel self-criticism which forbade him to rest content even with his greatest masterpieces.

The quality which strikes the casual observer most in his pastels is the brilliance of his color. His drawings seem sometimes like exotic plants to which a process of decay has given the kind of radiance of antique jewels and the patina of ancient bronze.

J. HOLROYD-REECE.

"Connie Goes Home"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Forty-Ninth Street Theater, beginning Sept. 6, 1923, Kilbourne Gordon, Inc., presents "Connie Goes Home," a new comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter, from a story by Fannie Kilbourne, staged by Frederic Stanhope. The cast: Edna St. Cloud, Valerie Valaire, Josephine Pierce, Audrey Hart, Connie, Sylvia Field, Chester Barclay, Fred, Irving Lewis, Albert, Harry E. McKee, Ethel Remer, Mrs. Merrick, Lorna Elliott, George M. Barclay, Bertie Churchill, Jim, Donald Foster, Mrs. Gibbs, Florence Earle, Molly Latimer, Arline McMahon.

Connie's early life had been spent in a charity home for girls in one of the western states. She goes to New York, where she experiences a certain amount of success as an actress, especially in the playing of children roles, although she is nearly 20. When we first meet Connie she is at the end of a long period of being out of work and is deeply discouraged. After much persuasion, and as a last resort, she is persuaded to return to the institution. Connie has just \$20. The fare to the home is \$35. As she has succeeded in playing children parts on the stage, she does one of her children dresses and travels for half-fare.

She not only convinces the railroad conductor that she is 11 years old but also the nephew of a Chicago millionaire, whom she meets on the train. This nephew is a penniless orphan taking strange people, that he comes across here and there through the world, into his uncle's handsome home. He decides to take Connie there. Connie is installed in the millionaire's household as a sort of companion secretary to the head of the family. This woman of nearly 20, remains in the house nearly two weeks, and some seven or eight persons, grown men and women, believe that she is "Not quite 12."

Anyone who cares to sit through such a play may do so, but he is at least being told about it beforehand. Any girl with talent enough to do the things Mr. Carpenter asks us to believe Connie does need not go to a charity home. The theater needs her. It is a pity that Mr. Carpenter, who writes brilliant dialogue, should have wasted his time on such a plot.

Donald Foster as Jim, the eccentric young nephew, is a likeable actor.

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FASCISMO NOW BECOMES REGULAR

Electoral Reform Bill Gives Constitutional Standing to Revolutionary Party

By RAOUL MARTINI

ROME, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The conception of Fascism was revolutionary. Its march to power was made outside of constitutional grounds. The overwhelming majority of Italians were convinced that the revolution was necessary to save the country from chaos. But parliamentary tradition is so firmly embedded in Italian mentality that Fascism itself recognized the fact that it could not continue indefinitely in power on a revolutionary basis. At the same time Fascism was determined to remain in power. Herein lay the danger of civil war. The longer Benito Mussolini continued to govern by armed force, the more serious became the threat of civil strife.

Signor Mussolini was bent on bringing the issue to a head while his personal army was still unquestionably loyal and the majority of the civil population was on his side. He proposed to make the test with a new electoral law which in these days he submitted to Parliament. The present Parliament was elected under what is known as the "Proportional Law," passed by Socialist pressure in 1918.

Parliament of Groups

The outcome was a Parliament made up of a dozen or 15 groups, the largest being those of the Socialists and the Populists (Roman Catholics). Its weakness proved to be that no ministry could long command a working majority. In the years '20, '21, '22 ministries rose and fell with disturbing frequency. Sometimes for long intervals the King found it impossible to choose a leader who could form a Cabinet acceptable to a majority in Parliament. This state of affairs reacted on the country most disastrously. Contempt for law increased, disorders multiplied, in short, anarchy reigned.

Fascism proposed a new law whereby any party receiving one vote more than any other party in the general elections should be entitled to two-thirds of the deputies of Parliament; that is, 556 votes of 535. The other third would be divided proportionately among the minority groups. Further, the entire list of candidates is more or less subject to Government revision, at the present time Fascist revision.

This Fascist proposal was opposed bitterly by the Socialists and the Populists. The Socialists remained united in their opposition to the end of the struggle. The most notable speeches from their ranks were delivered by Signor Turati and Signor Labriola. Before the final vote was taken, the solidarity of the Populists was shattered. Their pathetic discomfiture was signalled by the resignation of Don Sturzo, the secretary and official leader of the party. Don Sturzo's demission was brought about by pressure from the Vatican. The latter appreciated the fact that the church was rousing the active hostility of the Fascist throughout the country. It is possible that for the Sicilian priest's forced retirement, Signor Mussolini paid a price. If this is the case, it will become apparent as the weeks pass. It is rather significant that recently Signor Mussolini has declared he will rehang the crucifix in the national Parliament. The crucifix has not been there since 1870.

The discussion in Parliament occupied something over a week. Signor Mussolini had said that he wished the proposal to be fully and freely debated. If he was sincere in this statement, he must have been gratified at the outcome. No such flow of oratory has been heard in the Italian Chamber for many a long year. He expressed himself smilingly as very much satisfied with the large volume of speech-making, because he knew now where every one of them stood, and this was a distinct advantage to Fascismo.

Premier's Complete Confidence

Before the vote was taken, Signor Mussolini spoke. He spoke with unusual calm and with the utmost confidence. He was well aware that in the last extremity he could call in his militia, and both speech and his bearing were projected against a Black Shirt background. Ten thousand picked Fascists had been mobilized in Rome. A hundred thousand stood at arms in other strategic centers of the Peninsula. It is this silent but ever-present threat of Fascismo that irritates the liberalists of the country and may yet prove its undoing.

Signor Mussolini swept the Socialists off the boards with a few brief sentences. Their contention that his régime is a dictatorship carried little weight with him, inasmuch as their rule in 1920-21 had been much more of a dictatorship and altogether ruinous to law and order and anything like the rehabilitation of the country. His most scathing pronouncement was delivered against Signor Gronchi of the Popular Party. The Popular Party provided him a good opening. In the last hours of the discussion they had shown him that they were more concerned for their own welfare than for the fundamentals involved.

Charges Against Populists

"Gentlemen of the Popular Party, your contentions are full of contradictions. The small business of two-fifths, or of three-quarters, or of some other fraction of the electoral arithmetic does not interest me. Politics cannot be a small bargain counter. A thing is either right or it is not right. I am so little a politician that I could give you the 30 or 40 deputies more that you haggle about, but I will not do it because that would be immoral, because it would be a transaction which must be repugnant to your conscience as it is to mine."

By this parliamentary victory Fascismo becomes regular, takes on constitutional form. Even though the vote was forced by the armed action, and even if at the forthcoming elections Fascist clubs shall constitute an important factor in determining the size

of the Fascist majority, the fact remains that Fascismo has at last escaped from its embarrassing and perilous unconstitutional position.

The best that can be said for this new Reform Law is that it is a measure for an ailing people. Priceless liberties are sacrificed to a strong, centralized, in fact tyrannical Government. How long will Italy be content to submit to the discipline? For the present the people are impressed by the undeniable benefits of law and order in the country and by the dream of a new imperial glory.

MORAL LEADERSHIP IS URGED FOR CHINA

Students' Alliance Hears Foulkes Plea for Way-Showers' Ideal of Service in Orient

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10 (Special)

—Religion, Egyptology, and the political situation in Manchuria occupied the interest of the Chinese students in Saturday and Sunday's sessions of the nineteenth annual conference of the eastern division of the China Students' Alliance, which is meeting at Brown University. With 151 delegates from 43 American colleges and universities registered at the end of the first day the present session got under way Saturday morning with the strenuous schedule which has been outlined for the conference. Leadership, as China's pre-eminent need, and Jesus, the Christ, as the type of the most exalted leadership, was the message brought to the delegates yesterday morning by the Rev. William H. Foulkes, a New York clergyman and missionary worker. Pointing to the similarity between the Chinese and the American people Dr. Foulkes insisted that only by following the Christ ideal of service could either China or America accomplish the fullest of which they are able.

During the Saturday evening session William L. Wiedey, a Brooklyn manufacturer, who has made archeology his hobby, lectured before the students on recent discoveries in Egypt. Chinese students, whatever may be their differences of opinion in regard to other questions are a unit in their opposition to the continued Japanese occupation of Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria, judging from the meeting last night. Students were the first protestants against the award of Shantung to Japan by the Versailles peace conference, and today, are in the forefront of the movement to oust the Japanese from Manchuria.

The boycott, which has been carried on against Japanese goods, has been successful in greatly reducing Japan's trade with China. C. J. Lin, who has made a special study of the boycott declared at a mass meeting last night that at one time the number of Tokyo's unemployed was increased by 100,000 because of the extent of the Chinese ban on Japanese goods. Since the lease for Dairen and Port Arthur expired on March 28, 1923, the students adopted unanimous resolutions against a renewal of that lease and calling upon Japan to evacuate the occupied territory.



Schneider Cup Prospects

FOR the first time in three years, there is to be direct competition between American and European aircraft of the most modern design. When the race for the Schneider Cup, the emblem of the international seaplane speed championship, is held off the Isle of Wight next month, three machines entered by the United States Navy will come to the starting line, and the present indication is that they will encounter competitors from England, France and Italy. The American seaplanes have made the highest speeds that have ever been recorded for marine aircraft up to the present time, all three having shown themselves capable of making very nearly three miles a minute on a straightaway course, but rumors of new machines of great potentialities are coming from all of the principal European countries. The race, which has unfortunately been rather a tedious one for one or two occasions since the war, seems likely to be very thrilling.

The racing of seaplanes has a special technical interest because there is much less standardization of design in such machines than in the fast airplanes which fly from the land. All of the very speediest airplanes of the last two years have borne a marked resemblance to each other, but the designers who seek maximum speed in seaplanes have not even agreed among themselves as yet whether it is better to use a standard racing type of airplane, simply replacing the wheels with floats, or to strike out along entirely different lines and build a flying boat, the body and float being combined in one piece. Previous to this year the flying boat seemed to find most favor, and the machines with separate floats have not a single victory to their credit since the war. Both the Italians and the British have used flying boats, and the highest speed ever made by a seaplane of any type in a race around a closed circuit stands to the credit of the British boat which won last year's race in Italy at an average of 146 miles an hour. This year, however, there seems to be a turn in the seaplane direction. All of the American seaplanes are of the seaplane type, and all are based very closely on racing airplanes which showed satisfactorily high speeds in the Pulitzer race of 1922. Their speed, as already noted, is fully 20 miles an hour better than that of last year's winner of the Schneider Cup, even when allowance is made for the loss of time on turns and the consequent difference between straightaway and closed-circuit records. The Italians and French, so far as is now known, are building only flying boats. The British team seems likely to be a mixed one, for the factory which produced the winner in 1922 is building a new machine, which will presumably resemble its predecessor in general but be somewhat faster, while it is reported that the fastest British land airplane is being converted into a seaplane by the same process followed by the American challengers.

Whatever type of seaplane may be used, it is impossible to win with a pure racing freak having no practical usefulness, for no machine is allowed to start until after the passage of certain preliminary tests designed to prove seaworthiness and the possibility of traveling along the surface of the water under satisfactory control. On one or two occasions, when the conditions of sea and wind have been unfavorable, those attempted demonstrations have been responsible for the damage and required withdrawal of a majority of the machines entered, but designers have some idea now of what it is possible to do without sacrificing

SWEDISH RAILWAYS TO BE ELECTRIFIED

Plan for East-to-West Line Calls for 50 Electric Engines and 5 Transformer Stations

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The complete working plan for the electrification of the east-to-west trunk line, Stockholm-Gothenburg, is now made. The program comprises the ordering of 50 electric locomotives, about half the size of those used on the Lapland railway, heavy iron or traffic. The order should be placed by Oct. 1 of the present year, first delivery to take place Oct. 1, 1924, and to be completed by Oct. 1, 1925. Five transformer stations will have to be constructed, the completion of the one at Allingsås will be accelerated as much as possible.

The borrowing of electric locomotives from the Drammen Railway, Norway, and from the Lapland Railway is also probable. No special alterations of the passenger carriage will be required, except the installations for electric lighting and heating. The entire plant and installations will be manufactured in Sweden, with the exception of some 10 per cent.

As to the financial aspect of the impending electrification, the Minister of Railways is decidedly hopeful. The outlay is put at 41,000,000 kronor, and with a traffic of 4,800,000 train kilometers, which is 25 per cent above that of last year, the venture should yield some 5 per cent, necessary writings-off having been provided for. In addition, however, the electrification of the Stockholm-Gothenburg Railway will require some 55,000,000 k. w. h. from the new state power station at Lilla Edet, on the Göta River, some little distance below the large Trollhättan state power station, and for which energy there does not otherwise appear to be any immediate use.

A New Record for Air Mail

Again recording briefly from that strange obscurity in which its wonderful performances are as a rule shrouded, the air mail has given the most conclusive demonstration yet presented anywhere in the world of the possibility of doing commercial flying at night. To be sure, a certain number of midnight flights with mail and passengers have been made between London and Paris, but they have been intermittent and in no way comparable with the results of the flights just now conducted by the United States Post Office Department.

In the course of that test the mail was repeatedly carried from New York to San Francisco in less than 30 hours, and on one occasion the total elapsed time exceeded 26 hours by only a few minutes. Most notable of all, there is actual record of a letter being mailed in New York on Tuesday morning, addressed to a San Francisco, whose reply was delivered to the sender of the original letter early Friday afternoon. The round trip was made in less than 48 hours, and the delivery and the writing of the reply, in three hours less than the fastest time in which a special train has ever crossed the continent.

The regular establishment of a night mail service should not be delayed, the business community wants the air mail service given. It is lamentable that its extension should be hampered by lack of funds. Already the effective distance between New York and San Francisco, measured in hours for the passage of mail, is less than that between New York and St. Louis five years ago. Indeed, even now a letter takes longer to travel from Boston to Jacksonville than from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast by air mail, although the former distance is less than half the latter. Such inequalities can be suppressed, and equal service given to all, only when postal airplanes fly on a score of major routes instead of a single one.

CHINESE STUDENTS COMING TO AMERICA

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Chinese students to the number of 175 will arrive here shortly from the Orient to start work at American universities at the opening of the fall term. Many of these students will attend the University of Washington, while others will go to eastern colleges.

They are crossing the Pacific on the Admiral Oriental Line steamer President Jackson. The same vessel is bringing 325 Russian refugees who were driven from Russia by the Soviet authorities, and who are anxious to settle in the United States and start life afresh. This will be the second large group of Russian refugees to reach here recently on their way to the United States.

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Airplanes for Relief Work

The news that military airplanes have rendered valuable service in connection with Japanese relief, being used to carry many tons of food and supplies from parts of the islands which escaped the earthquake to those which did not, will hardly come as a surprise to anyone who has studied the possibilities of the airplane either for observation or for transport. Where roads have been eliminated, where fire rages below, and where land and water are so intermingled that neither element alone permits of easy or direct travel, the use of aircraft furnishes the obvious escape from terrestrial barriers.

It is not only for transporting supplies that the airplane is needed in time of natural disaster. Its function as an observation base is no less important. When cities are reduced to irregular and tangled masses of steel, or when a community is overwhelmed by flood, direct observation from the ground is of little use for the immediate need. Only from the air, with visual observations complemented by photography, is it possible to form a quick and comprehensive estimate of the situation, covering hundreds of square miles in an hour and gauging the amount and nature of the damage which has to be repaired. The usefulness of aerial surveys has received recognition from the city planning boards of many municipalities, but their value to a city overwhelmed by disaster, where information on which to base action is imperatively required, is far greater than to a city planning its future development at leisure.

Again recording briefly from that strange obscurity in which its wonderful performances are as a rule shrouded, the air mail has given the most conclusive demonstration yet presented anywhere in the world of the possibility of doing commercial flying at night. To be sure, a certain number of midnight flights with mail and passengers have been made between London and Paris, but they have been intermittent and in no way comparable with the results of the flights just now conducted by the United States Post Office Department.

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8 to 19

TWO friends were walking along the beach, where the wind blew in their hair and swished their skirts about. One friend was 8 and the other was 19. They were playing they were baby sea gulls, with soft gray and white feathers and red bills and feet. They scuttled along, flapping their wings and wetting their feet in the waves.

Pretty soon they came to an old sea dory, lying in the sand. So the two friends sat down, with their backs against the boat, and buried their feet in the sand.

"Let's write stories," said 8.

"Let's," said 19.

After quite a bit of pencil sucking and writing something, scratching it out and then writing something else, they were finished.

"You read yours first," said 19.

The Chinese rose and crossed her feet and began.

The Little Horseshoe Crab, by Carolyn

Once there was a little horseshoe crab and his name was Horser. And he lived in a house made of sand in the middle of the ocean. And the ocean used to go thumpety-thump at his door.

One day his mother said to him: "Please go out and play." And like all children, he said: "Very well, mother." And while he was out playing, a whale came along and the horseshoe crab didn't like the whale, but the whale liked him, and he ran into the house and lived happily ever after. The End.

"Simply fine! I love it," said 19.

"Now yours, please," said 8.

The Flower and the Lark

As the sun came over the hillside and turned the sky warm and red, a lark flew out of her nest and sang and sang most beautifully. She rose up in the cool, sweet air and filled the morning with music.

"Oh, please," said the little cornflower, "my charming blue color—give it back to me."

"My lovely voice," sobbed the lark. And once more they traded.

Then at last they were truly contented and the bird looked with pleasure at his brown coat and the little flower's blue eyes twinkled, as she listened to the song of the lark high in the sky.

"How nice," said 8. "Oh, 19, let's be authors and write books and books."

"Let's," said 19, and the two friends shook hands solemnly behind the old sea dory.

Down in the meadow grew a cornflower, blue as the sea. She listened to the song of the lark and turned her blue eyes upward. "Oh," she sighed, "to sing like the lark. Just once and I would be happy."

And the lark, when he saw the little flower shining in the greenness of the meadow, said: "Alas! If I were only blue like you, little flower, I would be happy."

"Ho!" said the cornflower, "that's simple enough. Just give me your song, which pleases me, and you may have my color."

"With pleasure," said the lark. So they traded.

The cornflower opened her tiny mouth and sang more and more sweetly till the wind stood still to listen. The lark flashed upward, a streak of brilliant blue, and they both thought they were happy.

But, at dawn, the lark missed his own lovely voice and tried most piteously to sing. The little flower grew tired of singing and sighed for her blue eyes to open each morning to the sun. So the lark flew over the flower and his tears fell on her dull little petals till she looked up and saw him.

"Oh, please," said the little cornflower, "my charming blue color—give it back to me."

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Then at last they were truly contented and the bird looked with pleasure at his brown coat and the little flower's blue eyes twinkled, as she listened to the song of the lark high in the sky.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

How a Frenchman Sees
the Industrial Art War

IT IS a pity the Government at Washington seems so reluctant to part with the bulletins it publishes through the Board of Education. If the bulletins are to accomplish the good which is apparently the object in publishing them, congestion at the office is scarcely an adequate explanation of this reluctance. One, recently published, cannot be too widely distributed among people who are interested in the industrial arts and their development in the United States, and yet it is no easy matter to wrest a copy from the Government archives. The bulletin in question is No. 48 and has the title *Some Industrial Art Schools of Europe and Their Lessons for the United States*. Extracts from the Studies Made for the French Government by Marius Vachon, translated by Florence N. Levy.

M. Vachon's reports date back to the '80s and are brought down to 1916. Their merit lies not only in his grasp of detail and clearness of statement, but in his readiness to give credit where credit is due and his recognition of the inevitable struggle of France to retain the leadership she has for so long held in Europe. He visited Russia, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, but it is his estimate of the German schools that is of special note. He admits frankly that Germany, already in the '80s, was gradually usurping the place of France as leader, had gone ahead in her Industrial Art Schools, and was exerting a more powerful influence on the other European countries. He upbraids the indifference and apathy of the public who do not yet perceive that the most cruel, the most violent war that Germany has carried on against us is the industrial war. And he winds up by "declaring loudly, with the consciousness of fulfilling a patriotic duty, that today the organization of our artistic and industrial education is a work of national defense of the same importance as the organization of our army."

He returns to the charge in 1916, feeling the urgent necessity even in the midst of the great military war to call the country to arms in preparation for "The Artistic War With Germany." The military war at an end, "a new war will commence," he says, "the artistic, industrial and commercial war, under conditions that will make it equally terrible and implacable." France must be ready to combat the German organization with a French organization superior or at least equal to it. Because there is no such organization, French "artistic industries have not been able to progress, to develop, and to expand, and thus to resist the formidable competition of our enemies both in the French market and abroad."

These extracts are worth quoting if only to show that where good work and industrial prosperity are concerned, prejudice must be set aside. Patriotism during the war seemed to require of the American a refusal to see anything but evil in Germany, a determination to ignore everything that Germany has ever done and this is an attitude that pushes patriotism to folly. Here was a Frenchman, who surely has greater cause for bitterness where Germany is concerned, actually pointing out the fact that Germany had made great strides forward in an artistic province where France was once supreme, and that the lesson Germany taught must be studied if she could be met in successful competition. The English were no less open-eyed and no less frank. The war was not so many months old when, in the Goldsmith's Hall, London, an exhibition was given to show what Germany and Austria had accomplished in the industrial arts and to put forward examples of their work as models for British artists and craftsmen. This is a more practical policy than standing aloof and deliberately not seeing what is being done by a competitor one is forced to face. During the war the Allies were obliged to adopt Germany's military weapons cannot be ignored or dismissed.

It is M. Vachon's serious, far-seeing treatment of his subject that should make his reports welcome to the American for whose benefit the American Government has translated and published them. A few wise people in America are admitting as eloquently and as publicly as they can that America not only cannot compete with Europe in industrial art, but is not supplying the training that would train artists and craftsmen for the competition. But these few are very much the exception. The tendency of the American in art, as in everything, is to overdo the virtues of self-reliance and self-complacency.

A curious contrast to M. Vachon is presented by another Bulletin, which the Bureau of Education has published this year: Art Education. The Present Situation, by Royal Bailey Farnum, State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts. M. Vachon, citizen of a country which has been the chief center of art and art training for many years, does not shrink from the truth, though France cannot like to hear it. Mr. Farnum begins with a boast: "As a nation we are the moral leaders of the world and the wealthiest people on earth. As a

moral nation there is the stimulus for great spiritual growth; as a people surpassingly rich and thus able to provide those first needs, i.e., the primal needs of mere existence, great intellectual and aesthetic reactions must develop."

It is most important that we should be moral, and it is a great help that we are rich. But to boast of our morality and our wealth will not carry us far in art of any kind unless, at the same time, the right sort of technical training is supplied in the schools. Mr. Farnum has consulted the leading art educators, directors, supervisors and teachers throughout the country, and drawn up a table of their answers to his "Questionnaire." But it is difficult to see in those answers a realization of the hard work that must be done in technical training if America is to survive in M. Vachon's "Artistic War." There is vague talk about the last year's "reaction from industrial art," the emphasis received "from the standpoint of taste and general culture in colleges and museums; the art renaissance that is to be in this country of ours."



Frescoes in Stock Exchange Hall, Bergen
Two of the Ten Panels Painted by Axel Revold. Upper, "Harbor at Bergen"; Lower, Harvesting Scene, Bergen

art work "connected up" with "fire prevention" and other subjects of study; art education assisting "society in interpreting the world attaining happiness," whatever that may mean; the relation of art to the training for citizenship; and so on. But from beginning to end, I have come upon little that is new or original in solving the art problems of the day, and few references to practical technical training, its aims, its methods and its results that can compare in suggestiveness with M. Vachon's report of the Weaving School at Crefeld, to take one out of several examples.

To be sure, this is a school devoted entirely to the arts of weaving, just as the Leipzig School is devoted to the graphic arts. But much study and organization by all art teachers and professors. M. Vachon first visited it not so many years after the war of 1870, but his personal feelings did not keep him from seeing that, unless France bestirred herself, Crefeld would at a not distant date be a formidable rival to Lyons and St. Etienne, thanks to the admirable Crefeld School. For his description of this school alone I would like to see Bulletin No. 48, in the hands of every American who has the artistic and industrial prosperity of his country at heart. An increasing demand for it might possibly cure the Bureau of Education of a bad attack of official congestion.

Toledo Art Museum
TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—The September exhibition of the Toledo Museum of Art has gotten under way with a collection of 23 lithographs by George Bellows, New York, formerly of Columbus, O., and a graduate of Ohio State University. This is the first opportunity Toledo art lovers have had to see Mr. Bellows' work expressed in lithography.

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Valadon-Utrillo
Exhibit in Paris

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—If, more and more, painting is swerving from a faithful transcription of nature, if it gets freer and freer in its interpretation, if the schemes of colors have become so daring as to make the blues and greens of nature appear almost too conventional, it is all the more reason why the artist should immerse himself again in the simplicity of nature. Of the different appeals of nature to artists we are given a striking example in the simultaneous exhibition of Maurice Utrillo and Suzanne Valadon.

Maurice Utrillo's art is kindred to that of the signboard painter. He does not make use of the recent technical acquisitions; he paints with ingenuousness. His vision is at once realistic and lyrical vision. He is a narrator like the primitives. He inventories all the details and all the constitutive parts of the scene he represents. Utrillo is today one of the few artists who dare copy nature. He does it faithfully and with exquisite naïveté. His recent manner is full of color, of vivid conflicts between fresh nuances and harsh hues. His "Sacrée-Coeur," all silvery against the light sky, with, at its base, a group of variegated houses, is striking as an exquisite tapestry. These were Utrillo's art. The loft vanished; you trod upon pine needles, and drew in their fragrant aroma; or felt the smooth blue calm of the sea, with dry rocks rearing their rounded crests from a bank of damp seaweed.

"You have to draw," Utrillo was saying. "That's what they can't seem to believe. You can't put a line on a canvas without a knowledge of all the other lines. That's what simplicity means. You have to draw, and after that eliminate, but still keep things in shape."

"I have been working with pastel for 30 years. Now I can go out and make a sketch in a few hours, but behind that is 30 years of knowledge. Today, the student thinks only of the few hours and not at all of the 30 years. He tries to break the time record, but he has not the necessary technique."

"It meant work and hard study. But what the artist has forgotten the business man remembers. That sounds queer, doesn't it? But it's true."

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On Color and Knowing When to Stop

Rockport, Mass.
Special Correspondence
HE STOOD by the neat white picket fence of a neat white Rockport house—a man whose bearing was that of the woodsman, of one whose being was akin to quiet ravines where moss and pine needles throw a pungent incense.

There are many artists: those whose inspiration drives them to paint, and those whose paint drives them toward inspiration. But C. S. Kaelin is an artist by gift of nature—impelled by his kinship with the woods and the waves. His love of wild things, of wooded seclusion, creates within him a shrinking from the less sensitive manners of contemporary civilization. He recalls the days of Duveneck and Twachtman, whose friend and companion he has been in an error when pomp and circumstance had not yet thrown disguise upon art.

"In those days," Kaelin said, as he led the way up the tortuous barn stairs to the loft above, "in those days, there wasn't any grandstand play in clothing or anything else. Things were simpler, and artists didn't advertise. They relied on their work to talk for them."

"But today—a fine gray thing with strength—like the work of Twachtman or Weir—will be lost altogether when placed beside the harsh color of this modern stuff. That's all they want nowadays—strong color. Why, when we were starting out in the old days, we thought it impossible to exhibit! We worked for years, and packed all our efforts away in a trunk. Now the very first effort a student makes is clapped on a gallery wall!"

"Then, too, I believe in a full canvas—in a composition every inch of which is interesting in its own right. Like Duveneck, I was trained thoroughly in drawing form and shape. The modern people say you don't have to draw at all! Kaelin sighed, with a little little stirring of his hands. "No. They don't draw. But in the end—it tells."

Before us stood a row of delicate pastels, gems of decorative reaction to form and color, as complete, yet as simple as exquisite tapestry. These were Kaelin's art. The loft vanished; you trod upon pine needles, and drew in their fragrant aroma; or felt the smooth blue calm of the sea, with dry rocks rearing their rounded crests from a bank of damp seaweed.

"You have to draw," Kaelin was saying. "That's what they can't seem to believe. You can't put a line on a canvas without a knowledge of all the other lines. That's what simplicity means. You have to draw, and after that eliminate, but still keep things in shape."

"I have been working with pastel for 30 years. Now I can go out and make a sketch in a few hours, but behind that is 30 years of knowledge. Today, the student thinks only of the few hours and not at all of the 30 years. He tries to break the time record, but he has not the necessary technique."

"It meant work and hard study. But what the artist has forgotten the business man remembers. That sounds queer, doesn't it? But it's true."

A financial man can put a deal through in a few hours—just as I can make a pastel—but behind that deal there is the accumulated knowledge of years enabling him to do it."

Like the ravines he interprets. Kaelin lives in seclusion. The lover of the beautiful and the poetic must seek his art and drag it to the light. For Kaelin is of the generation of artists whose work is its own advertisement.

"There is one great secret in art," he said, as I browsed among the canvases. "And that is, to know when to stop. You want to make a thing more complete, and you spoil it. 'Fastel' is a fragile medium, but mine have been traveling around for twenty years, and only a little color dust has fallen from them. But it hasn't spoiled them. It isn't what you take off that spoils a painting, but what you put on it."

"Then there is the problem every artist must face—that of stopping. It applies to more than the single canvas. It applies to a man's whole output. Duveneck was wise. In later years, friends would say to him, 'Why don't you do something else?' And he'd answer, 'Oh, let the young people do it.' He knew when to stop."

"There's another thing—be yourself! No matter what it is, I'd rather be that than an imitator. A friend of mine went out sketching one day, and when he came back, he was out of tune with himself and everything else. 'What's wrong?' I asked. 'Didn't get a thing,' he said. 'Let me see it!' And he showed me his sketch. 'Why man,' I told him, 'I can tell you what's wrong with that. You didn't make it!' He looked puzzled. 'It's not you, it's Cornoyer!' And it was true. He had seen an exhibition of Cornoyer's work, and had been so impressed that he unconsciously assumed Cornoyer's manner for the moment. 'Strange, wasn't it?'

Along the opposite wall, under the shadowy rafters of the loft, were larger canvases, renderings in oil of the winter fishing village, with thick white snow encrusted on gabled roofs; cool shaded moments in a pine wood, with rich purple shadows and gray rocks woven with mosses and red browns and greens—the result of six years spent in the little town of Rockport. "Years ago I exhausted the docks

and wharves, now I go to the rocks and the woods. I can't paint indoors. I like to look into cool shady places. That's what made me paint that little clump of spruce; and then, the trees invited me farther into the woods, and I made this." It was a deep, rich pattern of trees and rocks—a breath from the wooded interior of Cape Ann, from those silent places which, to the wayside artist, remain an undiscovered shrine.

"They say to me," said Kaelin simply, "What do you see in the woods? What is there to see? they ask, but a lot of old rocks and trees?"

"Well, I say to them, 'trees are very nice to associate with.' He glanced up, with the trace of a twinkle in his eyes. "I get along fine with them."

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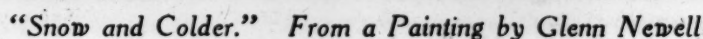
I have a curious old edition of the poems of Robert Tannahill, the Paisley weaver, which bears out the point. Here is a book of five hundred and fifty pages, lovingly compiled by a fellow townsman, David Semple, in 1876, in which with minute detail is laid bare, not only the life of the craftsman-poet, but the entire literary and social life of the town of Paisley on "lower middle class" levels between 1775 and 1815. The poems of Tannahill would fill hardly one hundred and fifty pages of the volume, and those that could interest

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HÉRAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

there is no doubt that, in a contest had come about between money and his profession, his profession would always have got the better of it.—Charles Whibley, in *The English Review*.

Basically, a painting is made up of coloured masses, and it is with these that the artist builds, each one of them being as it were a brick forming part of the final edifice. To my mind, the idea is never expressed with true pictorial force unless it is inevitably and completely interlaced with the architectural structure. . . . And I am bound to add, structure without vision is like a pause with only the foundation laid.—
Jark Gertler, in *The Adelphi*.

Just what then is reformation? Correctly seen, it is a choice between matter and Spirit, with the choice in favor of Spirit and spiritual things. Complete reformation is the renunciation of all that is matter, either as entity or power, and the full acceptance of God by obeying in its entirety the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That is the ideal or ultimate of reformation; and it can be attained only through our victories over the flesh. These victories start with the simple demonstrations of God's aliveness in nullifying the claims of matter. These claims to existence may seem countless; but Mrs. Eddy puts them under four heads when she writes in "the scientific statement of our belief," page 465 of Science and Health: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." This statement places before us, in a concise manner, just what we must renounce in overcoming the beliefs or misconceptions of existence, in order fully to reform. Our reformation is thus placed upon a comprehensive basis; and at once we can begin living in the spiritual understanding of Truth, which lifts our lives into the freedom of the spiritual sons of God. Complete reformation is possible, is divinely practical; and through Christian Science each step is made easy, because the understanding is obtained of the satisfying reality of God, good, and of the unreality of evil and sin.



He was apprenticed to his father as a weaver at the age of twelve and practiced his craft for the rest of his life; but he found time from his boyhood to visit the beautiful scenes of the region, and to wander even as far as the Burns country. Like Burns, he had an antiquarian interest in old ballads and songs, and collected the songs of his people for the purpose of providing them with suitable words. He always played over and over on the fute until every cadence was imprinted on his mind, and then, as he sat at his loom, he fitted words to the tune, "being contented," says Burns, "with a simple sentiment. In order that the rhyme might not lose a word or line as it occurred to him, he kept an ink tablet fastened to the upright of his loom and arranged a shelf at his side for a 'desk.' "The mus." says the editor, "was read and read above the ear to escape dullness of weaving, although driving the shuttle from right to left

on account of that rare gift that but few will survive.—Paul Sirven.

Dr. Johnson, another enemy of cant, said that no man ever wrote except for money. And in making money, Trollope was only following the lead of But, again, when Trollope said that money was the real motive of his taking to literature, he put a strain upon a truth. He had no wish to grow rich at the expense of his craft. He would not, on any account, have "sold himself for broadcloth." He was a far sadder critic of himself than of others; he had a clear perception of what he wanted to do; he looked upon his books with the same detachment as a man might look upon his life. When he falls below what he thinks is a standard of his art he takes himself severely to task. Not once

He pulled it impetuously back into the aisle! With great effort—Donny never likes to move—I pushed her forward and redistributed the straw, wrapping it judiciously round her legs; and she immediately lay down upon it with a gusty sigh of satisfaction! Donny is a funny mare, not unlike some excellent housekeepers I know; suppose it wasn't "made to suit her" at first!

With the lantern on my arm, I staggered across the icy yard with

Basically, a painting is made up of coloured masses, and it is with these that the artist builds, each one of them being as it were a brick forming part of the final edifice. To my mind, the idea is never expressed with true pictorial force unless it is inevitably and completely interlaced with the architectural structure. . . . And I am bound to add, structure without vision is like a pause with only the foundation laid.—
Jark Gertler, in *The Adelphi*.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1923

EDITORIALS

Now and again some transatlantic foe of prohibition in the United States rises to denounce that policy as violative of the rights and liberties of the people of other states. When the decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to bringing liquors on transatlantic liners into American ports under seal was first promulgated, the international forces of liquor raised an outcry that shook the firmament. The sacred right of all mankind to drink alcohol on the high seas was violated, according to their protest. When the United States suggested that the inconvenience arising from the situation might be averted if, as a measure of self-protection, American officials were given authority to search suspicious vessels hovering off the coast just outside the three-mile limit, it was charged that immemorial international law was to be distorted to serve the puritanic purposes of the prohibitionists of the United States.

It is, however, to be noted that all the United States asks of other nations in respect to prohibition is that it shall not be hampered by them in its efforts to enforce its domestic law within its own borders. If it seeks to investigate the nature of vessels seen hovering just outside the three-mile limit, it is because the business of smuggling liquor into the United States has reached prodigious proportions without apparent purpose on the part of friendly nations to deny it the protection of their flags. And the law, which has been construed to prohibit the admittance of liquor, even under seal, to American ports, was not designed to prevent travelers on foreign ships from drinking whatever they might desire, but rather to protect the United States against a flood of unlawful liquor smuggled into its ports.

In adopting, or urging, these methods for the protection of its own territory from the invasion of the foreign liquor interests, the United States is not chargeable with any violation of the rights of foreign nations. If it chose, however, to adopt the methods of certain European nations seeking to protect the interests of their producers of wines and brandies, it might readily intrench upon such rights. The United States imports annually about \$140,000,000 worth of goods from France. Let us suppose that the State Department should notify the French Government that unless the sale of liquor was prohibited in France all commercial relations between that country and the United States would be stopped! The outcry, not only of the liquor interests but of all who believe in the right of a nation to conduct its internal affairs free from foreign intervention, would be deafening. And properly so. We can easily imagine the epithets which would be applied to the American people if their Government sought to impose restrictions of this character upon other peoples. Puritans, bluenoses, fanatics, would be the mildest of these.

But consider a moment. Is it any more indefensible to force a nation to abstain from drinking than it is to force it to drink alcohol? At this moment Finland is suffering a commercial embargo at the hands of Spain, Portugal, and France because it refuses to admit their wines to its markets. Little Iceland went "dry" some years ago, and was living contentedly and prosperously under that regime when Portugal served notice that unless Iceland would buy its wines it would not buy Iceland's fish—the only export of the Icelanders. The prohibition law was, therefore, abandoned by Iceland under foreign pressure, and later similar tactics on the part of liquor-ridden governments compelled Denmark to change its policy of dealing with alcoholic drinks.

In the United States the determination of the liquor interests to violate the laws of dry states compelled the enactment of nation-wide prohibition. The lesson is likely to be learned by the whole world if the rights of independent nations are thus to be menaced by the forces of King Alcohol.

ONE of the relatively minor, but actually extremely important questions which is within the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, and which it is planning to take up for consideration in Geneva this month, is the great issue of slavery in Africa. In view of this fact a memorial was prepared not long since by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society in England. This was addressed to the League over the signatures of a number of authorities upon overseas administrations, and carried with it also the support of many prominent public men, such as the Bishop of London. It specified three main areas in Africa, in which slavery obtains today in systems under which a definite and salable property right is established over the persons of the slaves, and stated that within these areas more than 1,000,000 slaves are held in bondage.

These three principal areas are Abyssinia, the mandated areas of southwest Africa and Tanganyika, and the memorial recommended that steps be taken to secure the conditional entrance of Abyssinia into the League, as thereby there would be conferred "upon Africa the greatest blessing which has yet visited the Dark Continent—namely, entirely disinterested but effective assistance in evolving a self-governing African state, free from the institution of slavery." Evidence was also quoted from official sources to support the statements made.

Whether or not the recommendation of the society is followed that this work shall be allotted to a definite department of the League, is of less importance than the fact that the question is to be definitely opened as a vital issue affecting the well-being of humanity as a whole. The slavery problem is one upon which the United States passed its judgment half a century ago, and today

America looks back upon the decision made at that time with the realization that therefrom have sprung blessings innumerable. Of course, in this instance, as in every great reform, some may appear to suffer hardships as a result of the actual change of conditions, but when it is recalled that the reform is intended to obviate far greater hardships, experienced by thousands over periods of years, decades and generations, this point does not carry great weight. Slavery as a system is a relic of the Middle Ages. The advancing century demands its abolition. The League of Nations is afforded a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate its true vision in thus having the slavery issue come before it for consideration. It is to be expected that it will reach wise decisions as a result of its deliberations.

THE United States Coal Commission's report has been submitted to President Coolidge. The impartiality of the commission's members, the decisiveness of their language, and, above all, their facilities for piercing the mystery of the American coal industry, make the document one of the most important ever issued in this connection. In a nutshell,

the six investigators find an irresistible clash in the coal fields between two sets of acknowledged rights: the right of the individual to join a union, and the right of a corporation to discharge him if he joins the union; in other words, a contest involving the existence or destruction of the United Mine Workers of America. Each side "admits," in the words of the report, "the principle in which the other believes, but each is quite satisfied that peace can only come by killing the other fellow's principle."

From this clash of opposing, but indisputable, rights, likened to the clash between the definition of the Declaration of Independence concerning liberty and the original constitutional right of slavery, has come an armistice in the coal fields. It exists today, but is liable to break down in "riot, bloodshed, and the destruction of property," simply because there is no compromise, and no yardstick by which the conflicting rights of the parties may be measured, even if arbitration were employed.

It is this yardstick, in the form of a coal code, which the commission now offers. In seven recommendations, which may become a coal Magna Charta, a definite path to peace is proposed. The first three articles lay down the miner's right to bargain individually or collectively without coercion from corporation or union, and affirm that, though the Constitution does not permit a wage contract to have the force of law, it should be respected by each party. The fourth enunciates a policy of public interest before which private rights must yield enough to secure peace, and the fifth urges a wage sufficient to secure an American standard of living.

The final articles are the most important, as they are the most definite recommendations. One proposes a presidential "fact-finder" at each period of contract negotiations, to keep the public informed, so that it will never enter a strike period blindfolded. The last proposes a system of arbitration boards, local and appellate.

These are the recommendations of the commission, of such evident value that Congress in all probability will translate them into law. From first to last, the commission declares, and the public will admit, that in a clash of "rights" the law will always be "the average of the judgment and conscience of the community," and that above all and in defiance of whatever theoretical rights may stand in the way, "the general public has a right to demand of its Government that it shall not freeze in the midst of an abundance of coal."

THERE is grave reason to question the propriety of the issuance, by the Geological Bureau of the United States Department of the Interior, of a map purporting to show sections of the world, and particularly of the United States, menaced by earthquakes. There is even more reason to doubt the wisdom of the publication of this map, with accompanying comment in newspapers of wide circulation. For the map shows certain portions of the United States, notably practically the whole of the Pacific coast, as being in what the natural scientists, with very doubtful reason, call the earthquake belt. And it lays great stress upon the existence of certain submarine gulfs which, these same men assert, tie in one bond of common subjection to the peril of seismic convulsions the Pacific coast of the United States and the Asiatic region which has so recently suffered terribly from earthquakes.

Now, material science has developed in a way which undoubtedly has won for it very wide respect. The prophecies of students who have made a systematic study of geological conditions are taken by the multitude at much more than their actual value. The dangerous effect, therefore, of the publication of such predictions and such diagrams as were given to the American press last Sunday is to arouse a certain public fear, which is likely to spread to a degree that will be injurious to the sections affected. These natural scientists do not profess to be able to control the movements of the earth. The publication of their deductions from incomplete data, or, perhaps, of their imaginations, therefore can accomplish no possible good. But it can arouse apprehension, distrust, and fear in the minds of men that will be distinctly harmful to those thus affected, and to the neighborhoods which have been incorporated in the map as in the danger district.

We think it would be wise for those at the head of governmental bureaux at least not to encourage journalistic sensationalism by giving forth pseudo-scientific statements of conditions which must be based upon insufficient data, and the deductions from which are subject to that great factor of error that appears in all forms of human reasoning.

MANY persons in the United States whose names and addresses are available to those who make up mailing lists for the use of the exploiters of wares of undetermined value are just now being circularized by advertising promoters of so-called health agencies. Public opinion in the United States has effectively silenced the patent-medicine advertisers who a decade ago practiced their suggestive psychology at a cost of millions of dollars annually paid to the publishers of city and country newspapers. For the most part, the columns of all self-respecting journals are now free from the taint so long carried. But the mails appear still to be open to the avaricious quacks who lose no opportunity to extort dollars from the unwary.

A favorite method of the gentlemen engaged in this form of legalized piracy seems to be to make it appear that their organizations exist and operate under federal authority and that they are a part of the so-called governmental research activities devoted to an effort to ascertain, by analysis and experimentation, what percentage, if any, of the people of the United States are normally healthy. One of these institutions which seems to be industriously circulating such misleading propaganda is located in Chicago. It seems to have adopted the prefix "national" without governmental warrant and ostensibly with the hope that those circularized will jump to the conclusion that it is an authorized federal agency.

The effort of all these propagandists seems to be to keep fear ever before the people, so that even when they are well they will consult some specialist to discover whether or not they are to remain well. The thought of fear and apprehension is constantly presented, always with the suggestion that the cure offered or the method indicated, available at a price named with becoming modesty, gives the only assurance of continued safety.

There are millions of persons in the world today who are immune to any such false psychology, but there are many other millions who are susceptible to evil suggestion which engenders fear and superstition. Some day those who are compelled to suffer the imposition now practiced will make it as impossible for the exploiters of such propaganda to use the mails with impunity as for their less sagacious brethren to advertise their nostrums in newspapers and magazines.

THOSE who travel about much or little by automobile can hardly escape a too familiar contact with the irresponsible driver who "takes a chance" at the expense of others on the streets and highways. With each returning season the menace increases, apparently in exact proportion to the increase in the number of automobiles. But the hazard increases in even greater proportion because of greater congestion of traffic on the principal roadways leading to and from the cities and towns. Gradually the officials, state and municipal, are learning to regulate and control the general course of traffic. Remarkable efficiency, with a comparatively small number of arrests, has been attained in the last few years. Otherwise conditions would be unendurable in those sections, especially, where summer tourist travel is heavy.

Eventually it may develop that the necessity will be realized of making all main highways "one-way" roads. Wherever it has been possible so to arrange traffic routes in the cities, the menace of the irresponsible driver has been lessened. But the expense of such an undertaking on the state highways would be tremendous, and until that plan or some other equally effective one can be worked out, definite steps should be taken to eliminate the reckless or wanton driver from the roads. It was stated officially in Massachusetts recently that hundreds of unlicensed persons are operating automobiles, and that scores of other persons whose licenses have been revoked for cause are continuing to drive. Surely there should be no leniency shown those who thus offend. The unavoidable hazards are great enough without adding to them the menace of the known inefficient or culpable drivers.

Editorial Notes

IT is not necessary to take at all seriously the expressed opinion of Canon William Carnegie of Westminster Abbey and rector of St. Margaret's Church, London, on arriving in New York the other day, that prohibition is an outgrowth of Puritanism, and Puritanism is but half-way Christianity. The habit of people of note in one country airing their views upon the considered policy of another country, immediately upon their entrance into it, has become so prevalent of late that the public has, fortunately, ceased to give it much attention. It would be far more conducive to the best interests of all concerned, however, if visitors would pay more attention to the amenities of traveling and less to an apparent attempt to advise the authorities of the country of which they are the temporary guests as to how to conduct its policies.

THE city in Connecticut which greets its motorist visitors with the gracious sign, "Please Drive Considerately," is far more likely to obtain from them a fitting answer than those cities which demand that automobilists keep down their speed to an almost impossible slow rate of progress. The average motorist is anxious to pay to the citizens of the various communities through which he travels the due amenities of a visitor's courtesy, and this includes proper respect for the speed laws. A request couched in friendly terms, however, is far more likely to obtain a courteous response than all the demands in the world.

Beloved Vagabonds

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Here we are in the Queen's County, "straining upon the start," for this is the beginning of our great journey. Quite suddenly, from the status of thoughtful and respectable folk, we became thought-free tramps, vagabonds, tinkers, gypsies, strolling players, circus riders, sellers of old clothes and brooms, cinema actors, strayed irregulars—for it was to all these trades and professions we were variously assigned by the puzzled folk living between here and the Cliffs of Moher on the coast of County Clare. Indeed, not far from Lahinch, where we camped one night, a shepherd was so sure we were players that he left the sheep on the mountain side, rushed down into the village and told his friends that the players had arrived. When asked where were the swing boats and merry-go-rounds, he explained we were returning to Ennistymon for them, and that the fair would be ready in a day or two! Since then, I have been thinking deeply about Celtic imagination!

After all, any suspicion you might have cared to entertain about us, would have been very excusable. The world is not peopled with Walt Whitmans, or Paragots, or any of these romantic vagabonds who lurch across literature. Also as a French gendarme once said, when about to arrest me as a tramp, "One does not walk from Paris for pleasure!" And if the mere fact of our walking was not sufficient, you must admit that when one of the finest mares you ever saw pulls a spring cart laden with all sorts of mysteries made more mysterious by being covered with a tarpaulin, and when this elegant turn-out is followed by a party of mud-splashed, wild-haired and tattered people carrying heavy sticks, it is not unnatural to wonder, "Now, where did they get that horse from?" Just in that tone, too!

When I have thoroughly studied the method of Adam Lindsay Gordon, and when the poetical impulse is upon me, I shall have to write an ode to that mare. Jemima was her name, and docility was her nature. If she could have worn an apron, and carried a dust pan and brush, no one would have thought it odd. She did everything with that complete unconcern which makes the horse a noble animal and herself the noblest of them all. Her shoes would come off, her harness would break, with an ease, which, in the perspective of time, now seems admirable. She liked to rub her nose on the tents on wet nights, and to chew the tent pegs. Her mission in life was a daylong search for oats, and considering they were kept in the cart, I think it is extremely to her credit that she did not insist on walking backward throughout the journey! Once, by the light of a watery star on an uncertain Galway night, she kicked an empty pail all round the camp, because it had contained oats a few days previously! While we were at the Cliffs of Moher, rejoicing in the surf of the "long league rollers" of the Atlantic, Jemima, at the camp some 600 feet above, fulfilled the lusts of the flesh by eating all our potatoes!

On the road to Birr, while we were lunching, she bolted down the hill to the nearest village, and was brought back later, quiet of eye and thoughtful. But, in spite of all, at Cloughjordan, where the people would at first have nothing to do with us and where the Civic Guard shut the door nervously in our faces, it was Jemima, steaming and triumphantly feminine, who softened the heart of the blacksmith and wheeled round the whole town. I hear the blacksmith's enthusiastic conversation with Paddy Kelly, as he selected his nails.

"Sure, that's a fine mare, Paddy."
"It is so," says Paddy, "an' I Irish bred."
"What would she be now? Would she be sixteen hands?"
"Och, she might. She's a grand mare, the like you'd never see on the road with tinkers at all, at all."
So Jemima saved us.

It will be a sad day if I forget how the discomfort of sitting in a pool of water on the uneven tarpaulin, the rain streaming into my clothes, was as nothing to the joy of pulling in the soaking reins and shouting, "Come on, now, Jemima! Come on, now, will you!"—and hearing Jemima sigh, and heave in her flanks and shake her head and trot! Trot, mark you! Why, what heroic couplets would old Cowper not have written if his John Gilpin had persuaded our Jemima to trot! Sentimental? You would have been far worse had you known Jemima!

But that is over now and Jemima is eating her head off in the Queen's County and neighing to every other mare within hearing. And we—can you believe it?—are no longer taken for tramps and tinkers. But, at the beginning of our great journey, as we trekked over the mountains, the cart jolting, squeaking, rattling, groaning, and the bucket swinging like an excited pendulum behind and crashing not altogether unmusically against the wheel, there was none of the sadness of reminiscence for us. As gayly as any gentle knights who might go pricking on any plain, or as large lunged as Walt Whitman, we said:

The east and the west are mine,
And the north and the south are mine,
or more thoughtfully perhaps:
From this hour I ordain myself loosed of limits and imaginary lines,
Going where I list, my own master total and absolute,
Listening to others, considering well what they say,
Pausing, searching, receiving, contemplating gently, but with undeniable will,
Divesting myself of the holds that would hold me.
And there you picture us outlined for a romantic moment against the sky; a pause, and we are stepping down into Tipperary—or King's County, is it? I forget—in the first stage of our great Irish vagabond age. V. S. P.

Conditions Prevailing in the Sun and Stars

UNDER conditions prevailing in the sun and stars, says Dr. Aston of Cambridge, according to Ellwood Hendrick in The North American Review, the fractional mass is converted into energy. He further declares that if only 1-10 of the hydrogen which we know by spectroscopic analysis to be contained in the sun were converted into helium, we should have solar energy produced by this source alone to last for over 1,000,000,000 years. Thus it appears that creation is going on in the sun and stars today just as actively as when this earth was hurled forth into space. Elements are not permanent; they are not eternal; they are organized by the forces of nature out of positive and negative charges of electricity originally, into hydrogen, from hydrogen to helium, and from these to all the other elements. When elements become too complex they become radioactive and shoot out from their nuclei hydrogen and helium atoms or positive and negative charges. This is constantly taking place among the heavy atoms in planets and moons, and the very light atoms, being too light to be held by gravity, pass off again into space. Creation and disintegration thus appear as one vast continuum. The point so long at issue between chemists and geologists that the sun could not last as long as geology demands that it must have lasted, fades away entirely.